

Bulletin

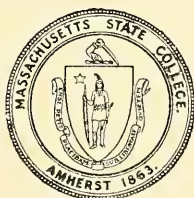
**MASSACHUSETTS
STATE COLLEGE**

REPORT NUMBER

1939-1940



Bulletin MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE FOR YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1940

Presented at Meeting of Trustees in Boston—January 23, 1941

I. As We Are Today

It is too easy for us who are responsible today for the administration of Massachusetts State College, and for those administering other colleges, to say that this particular period in the life of the Nation is the most critical through which our schools and colleges have ever passed. It is too easy to say that, as never before, educators are taking stock of conditions with the hope that stock-taking may not only help in planning soundly for the future but may make it possible to catch some glimpse of what our educational institutions are to be in the years ahead.

Beyond question each of the eleven presidents who have served the College since its organization in the early 60's of the last century dreamed and hoped and planned for the College, and each, in the annual reports which he submitted to the governing board of his time, told of critical periods to be faced by the College, or of national emergencies to be met, or of serious problems to be solved. Doubtless each of these presidents felt that his particular period of administration was the most difficult one in the life of the College, that economic and social conditions within the Commonwealth and the Nation were of such seriousness as to force adjustments, and often difficult changes. Each president of the College has built on the accomplishments of the previous president with the exception, of course, of the first president through whose period of service there were no students at the College.

After all, a college or a university is a man-made institution, and, as in the life of men, there must of necessity be constant struggle if progress of any kind is to be made. One has but to think and read of the developments of our colleges and universities to appreciate that dreaming and planning and struggling have resulted in fine accomplishments and have produced great institutions of learning.

The Massachusetts State College of today is much more than what those of us who are working with it and for it today have made of it. It is the result of all the dreaming and planning and efforts of those who have had responsibilities and exercised leadership through the years since its founding. The Board of Trustees from period to period and the President and other Administrative Officers have been able to make certain definite contributions, have been able to add to its plant and staff and program, all to the end that the students who come from year to year may have increasing opportunities for right educational experiences. Those who are active today know that those who will follow will continue to build the College into a more effective educational institution. That thought is of the greatest satisfactions that can come to us as we appreciate what has been done and what needs to be done in the future.

Changing times, changing demands and needs, have emphasized the wisdom of those who had to do with the organizing and the building up of the Land-Grant Colleges of the country. Early in the life of these institutions there was developed a philosophy of education and of service that has borne rich fruits. Massachusetts State College, fortunately, is more than a beautiful Campus, a group of reasonably satisfactory buildings, a loyal and aggressive teaching and research staff, and an earnest and hard working student body. Its record through the years proves that it is an agency, an institution set up and supported by the State and Nation to render service not only to young men and women eager for a college experience, but to all the people who are living within the boundaries of the State. Originally this plan of state-wide service was designed

particularly for those who live on the land. Gradually, but with certainty, the College has recognized that its obligations for service go beyond those who live on the land, to the great group whose daily living depends upon the products of the land and further, to those industries which use as raw materials the varied products of the land. The ramifications of the service of the College to all the people of the State, wherever they live, if properly envisioned and understood can but emphasize the thoroughly public character of the College. As never before, the College is an essential function of the administration of the State. Increasingly, it has become evident that the College is the State in the field of higher technical and scientific education, of scientific research, and of continuing education of young and old in each community.

With all this broadening of the interests of the College, our hearts have been with the boy and girl of ability and promise who must come to the State College if they are to have the opportunity for a college experience. Increasingly, the College has been emphasizing that opportunities for higher education must be based on the democratic principle of ability to learn rather than ability to pay. In these times, particularly, we are convinced that public interest—in fact that proper national defense—demands a further development of the opportunities for higher education for the youth of the State and Nation who are financially unable to take advantage of opportunities offered by the privately endowed colleges and universities.

It is becoming ever more evident that during the past eighty to one hundred years and after each of the periods of national emergency and national crisis which so often are marked by social and economic upheavals, the opportunities for service on the part of state colleges and universities have increased. The Land-Grant Colleges to a large extent came out of the difficult conditions which faced this country following the Civil War. By the same token greater needs with greater opportunities for public service by the state colleges and universities resulted from the World War. We are confident that out of the present emergency there must come greater opportunities for service by Massachusetts State College to the people of the Commonwealth.

II. The College and National Defense

Every college and university in the land is giving serious thought to the contributions which may be made by educational institutions to national defense. Possibly because the charter under which all the Land-Grant Colleges are operating obligates these institutions to the teaching of military science, and possibly because the Land-Grant Colleges are primarily scientific-technical institutions, they have all taken rather definite steps in this time of serious need for national defense in organizing their activities and offering their services to the states which support them and to the Federal Government. This College is no exception.

In December, 1939, a special committee of the staff was appointed to determine ways and means by which the College might contribute to the national defense program and still carry on with its regular educational procedures. At the first meeting of this committee, it was urged that it would not be enough to make a general statement of our several abilities and services nor to reaffirm our loyalties but rather that a statement of definite suggested services should be formulated. The committee presented a report in April, 1940, which, after several revisions, was submitted to His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, during the first week of June, 1940. This report was also submitted to the Trustees of the College and to officers of various national educational organizations. Requests for copies of the report were later received from a number of other colleges and universities.

After this report was completed the committee was disbanded. However, there was feeling that the College should have a permanent committee on defense and, therefore, a special committee, of which Dr. Claude C. Neet is chairman, was set up in October, 1940. This committee is holding regular meetings and through it the College is preparing to put itself effectively back of any need which may arise in the State or Nation.

Late in the summer the College invited a group of people interested in nutrition to serve on a State Nutrition Council. This move was made on the urgent recommendation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Executive Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. This Council held its first meeting at the College on October 28, 1940. His Excellency, the Governor, was informed of appointment of the Council and its services were offered to the Committee on Safety of the State. Further, the Council is cooperating, through Dr. Helen S. Mitchell, Research Professor of Home Economics at the College, with special Federal agencies concerned with nutrition as a phase of national defense.

As a further defense effort, the Department of Engineering under the leadership of Professor Christian I. Guinness, has outlined and offered certain special courses in engineering for employees in industrial plants who have had one or more years of college work. This offering is made as result of a special allocation of funds by the Federal Government through the Office of Education.

This College made a splendid contribution directly and through Alumni and students at the time of the first World War; and is ready again to adapt its resources to defense needs of the State and Nation.

The emergency through which we are passing calls for the strengthening of every phase of education in the country, rather than its weakening. It is increasingly evident that education must be a strong second line of defense if democracy is to persist. Therefore, the College, while ready to use its facilities and its staff in every possible way in assistance to the government, feels that its program of education for young men and women should be even more aggressively organized and carried out than has been possible in times past.

III. Insistent Needs of a Growing College

A considerable part of every annual report which I have made to the Trustees during the past eight years has emphasized the insistent needs of a growing college. Repeatedly I have pointed out that the Administration of the College has been making every reasonable effort to delay too rapid growth. However, from the experience of our admissions officers over the past eight years, it is very apparent that the growth of the College cannot be held back even in a period of depression. The difficult financial condition of the State plus the strong determination of the Administration of the College to cooperate sincerely and fully with administrative officials in the drive for necessary economies have made it necessary to restrict and confine college activities even to the extent of bringing some criticism from students and their parents and from leaders of agricultural industries. All this has increased the determination of the College Administration to see that the most business-like management of the affairs of the College is applied at all times, not only to conform with the needs for economy in state government but to carry on the work of the College within a budget which has been increased but little from year to year.

To those of us who must face each year the insistent demand of citizens of the Commonwealth for enlargement of the college program, it is becoming increasingly evident that it is not sound economy for the State to limit for too long a time the business of education within the State.

Because of the rapid increase in numbers of students between the years 1925 and 1929, the Administration of the College asked the Trustees for authority to limit the entering class each year to around three hundred. Strange as it may seem, every year since the depression began, the pressure for admittance from Massachusetts boys and girls has increased. Some of those citizens who have been most insistent that the costs of government should not increase in the Commonwealth have been most insistent that we should accept boys and girls from their communities. Therefore, almost regardless of our efforts to restrict there has been a small increase in the entering class from year to year with the result that a situation has now been reached where there cannot—there must not—be further increase without increased appropriations that will make possible addition to the staff and facilities of the College.

Though the student body increased by 53% between the years 1930 and 1940, the net cost of the College to the State was less in 1940 than in 1930. Through this period the Legislature increased appropriations for personnel at the College by quite a substantial sum but, at the same time, decreased appropriations for maintenance and operation by practically an equivalent percentage. This has created a situation which is very unsound educationally, in that a growing staff of teachers and researchers have been increasingly deprived of tools with which to carry on their work.

The Administration of the College would indeed be remiss if it did not emphasize to the Trustees and to the Legislature what is needed to carry on the work of the College in a business-like and satisfactory way. Therefore, after most thorough study, the budget which is now before the biennial session of the Legislature calls for an increase of approximately 12% to provide among other things for a considerable number of new positions. It is my strong feeling that it should be understood, if possible, throughout the State where the responsibility lies in continued restriction in numbers of students. At no time has the Administration of the College urged an increased student body. Rather it has pled from year to year for funds with which to take care of those youngsters who have almost forced our doors. *Only with these things*; that is, added instructors and added facilities, can more students be admitted.

You have had before you in the budget the list of needed buildings, of needed equipment for laboratories, for more books for the library and for almost desperate needs for repairs to buildings. I shall not attempt to enumerate these needed things in this report. The College is facing a crisis which can be met only through additional support by the State. We are ready to carry on as aggressively and as effectively as possible with what we have, but we cannot do more without additional support.

IV. The State Becoming Increasingly the Campus of the College

Since 1933, increasing effort has been made to have the college plant and campus used during the summer for the benefit of all the people of the State. The principal objectives in such effort have been to extend the educational leadership of the College in every field of activity in which the College is interested; to convince the people of the Commonwealth that the College is a service institution and that they can turn to the College for assistance not only with their particular problems but for help in the way of facilities for holding of meetings and conferences of all kinds, and, finally, to bring about year around use of the college plant, thereby returning to the State a somewhat increased income on the investment which the State has in the College.

From year to year the number of meetings, conferences, and short courses of all kinds, has increased steadily until last year around 50,000 people, outside of the college community, came to the Campus as a part of a growing adult educational program. Incidentally the College returned to the Common Fund from rental of dormitories and use of dining hall during the past summer more than \$9,000.

An increasingly effective program of work by the Agricultural Extension Service in every county of the Commonwealth, supplemented by the summer program of work by the College, is emphasizing as never before the fact that the State as a whole is becoming increasingly the Campus of the College. This is right and fitting when one considers that the College is supported by all the taxpayers of the Commonwealth and, that, therefore, the College in all its activities is a public service within the State.

V. Inevitability of Change and Growth in the Program of the College

To say that colleges and universities as they have been developed in this country through the years cannot be static in any of their activities is but to repeat what educational leaders everywhere have been saying more effectively than can be said here. The moment that a college or a university comes to a stand-still in its program of education or research, it is on the way to decay and death. Even during such a period of depression as that which began in this country in 1929 and 1930, there has been constant growth in the program of work and in the student body of the College.

All the students in our colleges and universities today have come into manhood and womanhood during this period of depression; in other words, these young men and women have known only the philosophy of depression and, therefore, have had little conception of what "easy times" in their homes or communities or their state mean to their parents and to the taxpayers. On the whole, it is my opinion that this generation of students has been benefitted rather than harmed by growing up in a period of depression. As a result of this economic stress, there is a keener desire on the part of students for all that an educational experience may bring them. This student attitude has affected the program of work in our colleges and universities in that students and their parents are demanding more and better courses of instruction. Likewise, the attitude of the public as a whole is reflected in demands for more service from the College in the fields of recreation, including physical training, health information, etc. It is fine indeed that there is in our student body this eager reaching out for opportunities that will insure not only more satisfying lives but greater opportunities in life. All this means inevitable change and growth unless a college or a university is so handicapped by lack of funds that it must continually shrink its activities rather than increase them.

In every field of work in the College, and in the face of enforced conservatism on the part of the Administration, there has been an increase in numbers of courses taught, even though this has meant an increased burden of work on the entire teaching staff. This increased demand for richer offerings at the College will continue if for no other reason than that the people of the State are understanding and appreciating the College more today than ever before and are demanding that the State shall support more effectively a program of publicly supported higher education at the College. While New England generally has been slow in appreciating the place of publicly supported colleges and universities in the program of higher education, that program has gone forward steadily in a sound and helpful way. The great group of fine privately endowed colleges and universities in this Commonwealth and throughout New England is not meeting the need for a college experience for the host of young people who come from families of moderate means. As indicated in earlier reports, we believe that the greatest natural resource in the Commonwealth is the splendid group of boys and girls who are able to profit by a college experience and are ambitious for it, but cannot obtain it because of lack of funds. This Commonwealth cannot and must not neglect this natural resource if it is to preserve its democratic way of living and its leadership in business and industry and agriculture.

In emphasizing the inevitability of change and growth in the program of the College, it is in place to repeat a statement which has appeared repeatedly in previous annual reports and which has been made before legislative committees—that is the Administration of the College has not been interested in greatly increasing the size of the student body.

When it is known that nearly 10,000 young people from Massachusetts go outside the State annually for their educational opportunities, it seems as if it should be brought home to the people of the State that they are missing a great opportunity not only to serve their own young people but to build up

within the State a greater industry of education. True, the privately endowed institutions of the Commonwealth attract thousands of students from other states; in fact, most of the privately endowed institutions by desire and design are national in character and, therefore, more interested in a student body which represents the entire country rather than the Commonwealth. Nevertheless, there can be no question but that the Commonwealth would profit in every way if some of the thousands of Massachusetts youth who now go to other states for their college and university experience could be educated at home. It is our hope and belief that the people of this Commonwealth will eventually appreciate this situation and insist that the State College shall be so supported that it may provide an educational experience for at least a few hundred more students than it is now able to take care of. We hear much discussion of the great desirability of preventing business and industry from moving beyond the boundaries of the State. It appears like a serious loss to the Commonwealth when a textile mill moves to some other State. There should be increasing discussion of the loss to the State when thousands of the most aggressive and ambitious of our young people go outside the Commonwealth for educational opportunities which should, in time at least, be made available here.

VI. A Broadening Road Ahead

In visualizing the College as a definite entity, an active functioning organization, it has always intrigued me to think that we are following a broadening road whose end we may not see clearly but whose ultimate destination we should be able to imagine. In several annual reports of the last eight years, there are discussions of the form of the College as a definite entity and of the objectives which we have been holding rather clearly before us. A certain section of the road which the College has travelled and must travel through the years is covered by each Administration. Doubtless, it is the aim of each president to see that his leadership shall not take the College off the road and into confusing bypaths. To repeat briefly, our objective has been to develop a College where students will be inspired to become educated people through a program of effective teaching and research and under surroundings that will make for an enrichment of their cultural lives.

Of necessity, as the College meets changing social and economic conditions, the road which it travels must be broadened. New lines of work are added to provide new opportunities for enrichment of cultural life; new enthusiasms for a fuller spiritual life. We would all be unworthy of our high calling if we did not respond to the challenge of the broadening road, the broadening opportunity for the building of a better college through the years.

It is easy for all of us in these times to feel that there was never a period in the life of the College or the country when conditions and influences which surround us were more difficult to meet. We cannot see where these swiftly moving times are leading us and therefore there can be no forecasting nor prophesying as to future developments at the College. Possibly, there is encouragement in the thought that the more difficult the period the greater the challenge and the greater the opportunity for clear thinking and aggressive action. With strong faith in our people and in our form of government, and we have such faith, there can be no justification for the thought that chaos is ahead.

Massachusetts State College has been built upon sure and sound foundations. Its growth has been normal and healthy, and while it is not possible for any of us to see the picture ahead clearly, we are all convinced that the picture is not too dark, that there is promise of greater opportunity for service to the young men and women of the State who need the kind of educational program which we have been offering and which we are prepared to offer in the future. It is my firm conviction that there is no cause for pessimism as far as education in this country is concerned. It is easy, much too easy, to criticize educational procedures and results, and yet we are all confident, I am sure, that we are what we are as a people and a Nation because of the soundness of our educational program down through the years.

The long continued and increasing interest of the Alumni and the student body of the College in bringing about a change in the status of the College—a broadening of the program and activities of the College so that in the years ahead it may take its place as one of the important state universities of the country—has finally resulted in the introduction by the Alumni of a bill to be considered by the Legislature which calls for the gradual building up of a state university on the sure foundations of the College. In a way this move by the Alumni and the friends of the College through the State might be considered as inevitable, because the College, through the years, has been moving slowly towards the form of a university. In its form of organization and its activities, the College today is probably nearer a university than were some of the other state colleges of New England when they became state universities.

It is not to be expected that a change in the form of the College, if and when it comes, will not involve additional expenditures by the State; in other words, the change in name would mean expansion. There can be no doubt, however, that expansion will come gradually over the years even if the name is not changed. The expansion of the College in the coming years will not be so effective under the present form of organization as it would be under the university form; in other words, agricultural instruction at the College can be more satisfactorily emphasized and carried out as a school or a college within a university rather than as a part of the program of the College as a whole. The same would be true of engineering, of arts and sciences, and of other phases of the college program. It is reasonable to assume that should the name of the College be changed the Trustees would have full authority under the present charter to make such changes as may be necessary. This has been the experience of the other state colleges of New England as they have been organized as universities; in fact, it is possible that the Trustees already have sufficient authority to proceed with a university set-up even without additional legislative action. However, there can be no question as to the wisdom of securing legislative action as, after all, the Legislature, acting for the people of the Commonwealth, must determine through appropriations what the work of the College shall be; how many students it shall admit, and how students shall be housed and taken care of.

In closing this report, it is of importance to emphasize again the great necessity for having the work of the College more thoroughly understood by all the people of the Commonwealth. Slow but steady progress is being made in bringing about this understanding. The increasing use of the Campus by people from all parts of the State, a growing student body, an active Extension Service, and a sound Experiment Station, are all vital factors in the service program of the College. The Faculty Speakers Bureau is still another means of serving people of the State and making the work of the College more widely understood. Only as the College and its work are known and appreciated will the Legislature give the College the financial support which it must have if it is to offer increasing opportunities to students and more effective service to the groups through the State which under its Charter it is obligated to serve. In meeting these increased opportunities and obligations there must be some increase in staff from year to year; additional buildings; more adequate funds for satisfactory maintenance of plant and equipment of laboratories.

And, finally, it is in place to emphasize again the fact that the College is what it is because of the loyal cooperation of all members of the college family, Trustees, Faculty, students, and Alumni.

The Seventieth Commencement

Because of inclement weather, Commencement exercises were held in the Cage of the Physical Education building and attended by about twenty-four hundred persons. The Honorable Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education, delivered the principal address and presented the Baccalaureate diplomas. One hundred and seventy-two candidates received the degree of Bachelor of

Science and fifty-four candidates were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This is the second year that the A.B. degree was awarded by the College. The degree of Bachelor of Vocational Agriculture was conferred on two candidates; the degree of Bachelor of Landscape Architecture was awarded to seven candidates, the degree of Master of Science to forty-seven candidates, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy to twelve candidates.

Changes in Staff

On June 30, 1940, Dr. Joseph S. Chamberlain, Head of the Department of Chemistry and Goessmann Professor of Chemistry, retired after thirty-one years of service. Dr. Chamberlain was an inspiring teacher, author of two text books on chemistry, and a loyal and active member of various faculty committees. His success in inspiring his students to outstanding accomplishment is proof of his belief that there is no better field than chemistry for the development of character.

Dr. Chamberlain's fine service to the College has been recognized by your Board by inscription in the official records and by his election as Emeritus Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Walter S. Ritchie, Research Professor of Chemistry since 1934, was transferred from the Experiment Station staff to the Instruction staff of the College and made Head of the Department of Chemistry and Goessmann Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Dale H. Sieling of Purdue University was appointed to succeed Dr. Ritchie as Research Professor of Chemistry.

Nine members of the staff resigned after periods of service varying from one to eleven years: Alfred H. Planting, Instructor in Agricultural Economics; Dr. Margaret R. Thoroman, Assistant Professor of Hygiene; Fulton A. Moorehead, Laboratory Assistant in Forestry; Irving Lipovsky, Technical Assistant in Bacteriology; Mrs. Ethel B. Purnell, Physical Director for Women and Head of the Department of Physical Education for Women; Grace B. Gerard, Extension Specialist in Home Furnishing; Mrs. Ruth D. Morley, Extension Specialist in Child Development; J. Elizabeth Donley, Research Assistant in Agricultural Economics and Farm Management; and Emil J. Trampusch, Instructor in Horticulture.

Staff appointments during the year are as follows: Instructor in Agricultural Economics—Parry Dodds, Assistant Professor of Hygiene—Dr. Evelyn B. Ellms, Laboratory Assistant in Forestry—Bartholomew F. Keville, Jr., Technical Assistant in Bacteriology—Maurice C. Shepard, Physical Director for Women and Head of the Department of Physical Education for Women—Ruth Stevenson, Research Assistant in Agricultural Economics—Sargent Russell, Instructor in Horticulture—Albert H. Sayer, Laboratory Assistant in Agricultural Economics—Mabelle Booth, Junior Chemist—Leo V. Crowley, Extension Editor—John W. Spaven.

Student Convocation

Each Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, the student body assembles in Bowker Auditorium. These periods offer opportunity for general announcements by the President, Dean, and other college officers and for transaction of business by class officers, the student Senate, the Woman's Student Government Association, and other student organizations.

Some of the periods are devoted entirely to student activities such as the band, orchestra, and debate teams. Most of the time, however, is reserved for visiting lecturers who bring to the student body a succession of addresses on subjects varying from "Famous Personalities in the Headlines" to "Stories from Stardust."

The troubled international situation was interpreted by a variety of speakers including Dr. Gustaf Munthe, Director of the Arts and Craft Museum in Gothenburg, Sweden; Colonel Charles W. Furlong of Cohasset, Massachusetts; Colonel Donald A. Young, Head of Department of Military Science and Tactics, Massachusetts State College; Edward D. Salmon, Professor of History at Amherst College; Dr. Elmer Ekblaw, Professor of Geography at Clark University; C. William Duncan, Feature Writer, the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger; Lawrence Packard, Professor of History at Amherst College; Professor O. Halecki, refugee scholar from Poland.

Outstanding educators who appeared on the Convocation program were: Dr. Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Harvard University Graduate School; Dr. Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire; and Dr. Henry T. Moore, President of Skidmore College.

HUGH P. BAKER,
President.

Report of the Dean for 1939-1940

Anticipating increased pressure for college admission, we began the selection of Freshmen as soon as their qualifications could be determined, about the third week in June. After taking into consideration the increased housing facilities made available by the two newly-constructed dormitories, we made a most careful check on facilities available for teaching to determine the upper limit of the number of new students that could be accepted. As a result, the number of entering students was fixed at about 375, approximately one-third of which were to be women. Actually, 377 were admitted; 250 men and 127 women—an increase of 33 over the number admitted last year.

The total enrollment for 1940-41 was 1262 as compared with 1200 in 1939-40. The distribution of new students according to major fields shows a remarkable similarity for these two years. Only the fields of Home Economics and the Physical and Biological Sciences showed a considerably increased enrollment.

The following tables show the major elections of all students for the last two years:

1939-40	Class	1940		1941		1942		1943		Total	
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Agric.		15	1	28	0	27	3	29	0	99	4
Hort.		19	1	36	6	27	5	26	3	108	15
Home Ec.		0	30	0	31	0	40	0	35	0	136
P. & B. Sci.		79	7	69	24	107	28	106	28	361	87
Lib. Arts		49	23	56	35	47	40	46	45	198	143
Gen. Eng.		5	0	4	0	12	0	21	0	42	0
Phys. Ed.		1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	7	0
		168	62	193	96	221	116	233	111	815	385

1940-41	Class	1941		1942		1943		1944		Total	
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Agric.		29	0	23	3	34	0	31	0	117	3
Hort.		30	6	28	2	27	3	27	1	112	12
Home Ec.		0	32	0	34	0	40	0	44	0	150
P. & B. Sci.		58	22	71	22	94	25	119	38	342	107
Lib. Arts		49	34	55	34	47	41	46	43	197	152
Gen. Eng.		3	0	10	0	15	0	22	1	50	1
Phys. Ed.		1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	6	0
Rec. Plan.		1	2	0	5	—	—	—	—	1	7
Wildlife		2	0	3	0	—	—	—	—	5	0
		172	96	190	100	218	109	250	127	830	432

Housing

The construction of three new buildings—Lewis Hall, Kenyon L. Butterfield House, and the Kappa Sigma Chapter House—has done much to effect a satisfactory solution of our student housing problem. Oddly enough, all three buildings were built without financial assistance from the State. Lewis Hall for men and Kenyon L. Butterfield House for women were erected by an Alumni Building Corporation on a self-liquidating basis.

Lewis Hall accommodates 157 students and is used to house only Freshmen. It completes the second unit of a proposed group of three dormitories for men.

Kenyon L. Butterfield House provides living accommodations for 146 women students. Located on the hill marking the east boundary of the campus, it overlooks the Connecticut Valley and the foothills of the Berkshires beyond. Few college dormitories are more advantageously located from the standpoint of scenic views and quiet surroundings.

The third new building, the Kappa Sigma House, is in every respect a modern fraternity chapter house. It provides rooming accommodations for 40 students and dining facilities adequate for its entire membership.

The Curriculum

The freshman curriculum now in effect comprises five academic courses together with military training, physical education, and hygiene. This is an exacting freshman program and makes a heavy demand upon the students in definite scheduled hours per week.

Since many first year students are not making satisfactory records, the freshman faculty decided to study not only the program itself but also other conditions which might effect adversely the progress of first year students. The conditions studied related to the demands made upon the students' time by non-academic subjects and by fraternity and sorority rushing. The conditions under which students do their studying in the dormitories were also considered. In addition, attention was given to the problem of the superior student.

In general, the evidence was conclusive that the scheduled number of hours of first year students were too many. The freshman faculty concluded that a desired saving of time could be made through a reduction in scheduled hours for physical education and hygiene, through an improved system of fraternity and sorority rushing, and through a more strict enforcement of study hours in the dormitories. Special attention should be given the superior student by the individual instructors.

The Course of Study Committee approved the following new courses: Forestry 26, Dendrology; Chemistry 28, Elementary Quantitative Analysis; Engineering 63, Heat Power. The Committee also approved a definite curriculum designed for training in Recreational Leadership. The specific courses forming the basis of the Recreational Leadership major, called Biological Field Studies, are to be listed in the Department of Entomology. A statement of the major and acceptable curricula for specialization will be inserted in the catalogue in a manner similar to that made for General Engineering.

The Honor System

In response to student demand, the honor system was introduced in 1921. In accordance with the principles of the Honor Code, students pledged themselves to strict honesty in the writing of all examinations. During recent years, with the marked growth of the student body, both men and women, and the attendant increase of administrative problems, there was cumulative evidence that the System was not working satisfactorily. The success of the System depends upon the complete cooperation of every student. Not only must the individual student write his examinations honestly but he must also report to the Council any violations on the part of other students that come to his attention. Specifically this obligation was not complied with. The result was a growing lack of confidence in the adequacy of the System on the part of both students and members of the faculty.

Accordingly, at a meeting of the faculty on September 26, 1940, the System was dropped through the adoption of the following recommendations:

1. that the conduct and supervision of all examinations shall henceforth be the responsibility of the faculty.
2. that since the student body generally has the most genuine interest in the gentlemanly conduct of students individually and collectively in inter-student and inter-faculty relationships, it is further recommended that: The present members of the Honor Council, and their successors to be chosen in accordance with the method prescribed in the Constitution of the Honor System now in effect, shall with the Dean and two additional members of the faculty appointed by the President of the College constitute the administrative committee charged with the responsibility of fostering and maintaining the highest possible standard of honor not only in examination but also in all other faculty-student relationships. It shall be the duty of this committee to handle all cases of dishonesty referred to them by students or members of the faculty.

By mutual agreement the second recommendation was modified to the extent of limiting the student membership (on the Honor Commission) to four — two men to be appointed by the Senate and two women by the Woman's Student Government Association. The first Honor Commission under the vote consists of the following: The Dean; Dr. Maxwell Goldberg and Dr. Gilbert Woodside, appointed by the President; Alden Blodgett and Robert McCutcheon, named by the Senate; Evelyn Bergstrom and Mary Berry, elected by W. S. G. A. The change has been accepted by the students and the general consensus is that we have kept the honor but discarded the system.

Extra-Curricular Activities

That extra-curricular activities have their value in a college program is no longer a debatable matter, and we have made an effort to make them available to as many students as possible. The results have been most gratifying both from the standpoint of the number of students participating and the quality of the work done.

Interest in the glee clubs, orchestra, band and choir reached the highest point in the history of the College. It has expressed itself in numerous off campus engagements, as a part of virtually all campus student entertainments, and in a score of radio broadcasts. Group singing has become a definite accomplishment of our student body. The credit for this marked interest and participation in music is due to the outstanding and understanding leadership of Doric Alviani. The students who were enrolled in organized musical groups and programs this year numbered 350.

Dramatics, too, enjoyed a good year. The Commencement play was well done, but an even higher standard of excellence was reached by the cast which presented "Outward Bound." There is, however, evidence of a lack of student and faculty support of dramatics. Likely reasons may be the upswing of our students' interest and participation in musical organizations and the presence at Amherst College of the Kirby Theatre. It is felt, therefore, that the present difficulty is temporary because basically our dramatic organization program is sound. As proof of this observation I need only point out that there were 95 candidates for places in the cast of the most recent production, "Outward Bound."

Dad's Day in October and Mother's Day last May, for which students are almost wholly responsible, were very successful; 642 parents were registered for the former and the latter brought more than 600 mothers to the campus.

Under the leadership of the Student Senate, a new venture was launched during the year. The plan is to invite as week-end guests of the College outstanding student leaders from high and preparatory schools. While on the campus they live at the fraternity houses and in the dormitories, visit classes, and are entertained by the various student organizations. This is definitely an effort to interest prospective students in Massachusetts State College. The funds needed for this sub-Freshman Day are raised by the students themselves through a tag day and amateur theatrical performance.

The customary High School Day always held the first Saturday in May was attended this year by about 400 high school students, teachers, and principals. The program for the events is arranged jointly by the faculty, students, and the alumni secretary. That this Day meets a definite need is evidenced by the fact that no less than seven members of the staff are kept busy all day with personal conferences.

An interesting development has occurred in student extra-curricular activities during the year with the production of 17 student radio programs in co-operation with the College News Service. Directed and produced by students, under faculty supervision, these programs have aroused a gratifying amount of student interest in this relatively new field of work.

The programs were produced from the college studio in South College and called upon student talent for acting, directing, sound effects, script writing, and

music. Nearly 100 students have participated in one way or another. Many of them are taking this opportunity to gain valuable experience in line with their vocational interests.

The student series, broadcast under the name of Campus Echoes and seeking to picture to the listener the atmosphere and services of the State College, will be continued during the present school year. Plans are already being made to increase the variety of opportunities for radio experience for students.

The programs are sponsored through the fine cooperation of the "Collegian" (the student newspaper) and the College Senate.

The intra-mural athletic program of "carry over" sports was well directed. Few campus sights are more inspiring than that of hundreds of students on our playing fields participating actively in various competitive games. About half the eligible members of the student body were active in these sports during the year.

The development of strong teams in football, basketball and baseball depends on many factors. First and foremost—promising players. Regardless of the trend, M. S. C. has not stooped to the questionable policy of offering special inducements to good high school athletes. Second—effective training and coaching. In a scientific college like ours with a peak load of students, the problem of arranging class and laboratory schedules to allow adequate time for practice defies a completely satisfactory solution.

In spite of all the restraints that can be exercised, campus events come thick and fast. All take their toll of the students' time and energy, so much so that one marvels that students are able to acquire an education in the modern college. Add to the activities already enumerated the many band, choir, and dramatic rehearsals, numerous visiting lecturers, the annual religious conference, and the many social events of fraternities and sororities and we get some idea of the crowded schedule. Yet somehow scholarly work is done and a high level of achievement is maintained.

Scholarships

In my annual report last year I called attention to the need of additional funds for scholarship assistance to needy and meritorious students. Fortunately, this year I am able to report substantial receipts for this worthy purpose. The trustees of the Lotta Crabtree Educational Fund granted us an annual allotment of \$6400 to assist undergraduate students. These scholarships are available for students majoring in Agriculture, Horticulture, Physical and Biological Sciences, and some phases of General Engineering. The scholarships are awarded by a joint faculty-alumni committee.

A second grant of \$875 annually (seven scholarships of \$125 each) was made by the Sears Roebuck Company. These scholarships are limited to freshmen majoring in Agriculture and are awarded to students recommended by the Dean. These added funds have had two desirable effects: (1) They have made possible an uninterrupted course for certain students; (2) They have made it easier for certain students to continue in college with less outside work and more time for study with resultant higher scholastic achievement.

Other scholarship funds made possible the following awards:

Crane Fund	39	students
Porter L. Newton Fund	45	"
Bangs Fund	10	"
Whiting Street Fund	3	"
French Fund	3	"
Betsey Pinkerton Fund	2	"
Hood Dairy Fund	16	"
Cotting Memorial Fund	2	"
Travelli Fund	6	"
Garden Club Federation	2	"
Wilbur H. H. Ward Fund	31	"

Total . . . 159 students

The individual scholarships varied in amount from \$30 to \$125.

The College is fortunate in having adequate funds to take care of all reasonable requests for student loans. No interest charge is made to students maintaining a scholarship average of seventy per cent or better. Other loans carry a four per cent interest charge.

The administrative work connected with the satisfactory handling of scholarship and loan funds is difficult and time consuming. It is one responsibility which emphasizes the imperative need for the appointment of an Assistant Dean.

Higher Education for National Defense

With a world aflame and forces released which threaten to destroy democracy itself, the responsibility of educational institutions is graver than ever. Youth must be taught the essential elements of our way of life to the end that they may clearly understand just what they are asked to defend. The distinctive features are three—individual initiative, freedom, and justice.

Democracy protects these hard-won rights for the individual and may, therefore, expect, even demand, that the individual stand ready to defend democracy.

The College assumes that the maintenance of its educational program on the highest possible level is definitely a necessary part of national defense. The country needs men trained in medicine, engineering, public health, agriculture, economics, as well as for research work in chemistry and physics. These experts are as necessary in the army as are aeroplane pilots and automobile mechanics. Moreover, to meet the political challenge, democracy must be made adequate for modern demands; that is, this generation must produce inventors in the fields of human organizations just as it has been ingenious in producing inventors and leaders in the realm of mechanics and science. American education must keep its head. Academic standards must be held high. Productive scholarship should not be neglected. The intellectual life must be given its chance to flourish to the end that we may have a leadership which will maintain and increase the spirit and morale of the whole people.

Through our military training program the College makes a very definite contribution to national defense. All men students are required to take two years of basic military training. Advanced R. O. T. C. courses are elective for juniors and seniors. This training qualifies them as Reserve officers in the United States Army, and the service record of our graduates is an enviable one.

The College is also cooperating with the Civil Aeronautics Authority by offering for college credit each semester a course in Aeronautical Meteorology and Navigation, the laboratory requirement of which is done at the flying field in Westfield.

Needs

Since the death of Registrar Philip Hasbrouck in 1924 the responsibilities of his office have been carried by the Dean with the help of an Assistant Dean. But the steady increase of our student body, with the attendant increase of work in connection with student selection, examination, and registration made it advisable to appoint a Registrar. Assistant Dean Marshall O. Lanphear was advanced to this position. The Registrar, although charged with the handling of problems of admission and the keeping of students' records, is, nevertheless, responsible to the Dean. This administrative organization is in the interest of economy, since it makes it unnecessary to keep duplicate records. It also reduces clerical and secretarial assistance to a minimum. In Professor Lanphear we have a man well qualified through training and experience for this responsible office.

There is now definite need for an Assistant Dean. This is not a new position. In 1920, I was appointed to this office, at which time the College had both a Dean and Registrar. Then for two years, from 1924 to 27, the Dean carried the work of both offices. In 1927 the Assistant Deanship was filled

through the appointment of Professor Lanphear. Now, with the added responsibilities of selecting, registering, and housing larger classes; the increased importance of guidance; the necessity of handling larger scholarship funds; the supervision of an effective course of study; the innumerable conferences with members of the faculty, students, prospective students, high school principals, and parents, the demands of committee assignments (Scholarship, Admission, Discipline, Course of Study, Summer School, Academic Activities, and Resident Teaching Problems), it is impossible to carry on without the help of an Assistant.

In 1939 we organized major work in General Engineering. Because of limited facilities and a desire to build up the strongest possible course, the enrollment was restricted to twenty students. Since this quota has been filled annually, it is evident that the major must be continued. However, this can not be done effectively without the addition of at least two specialists to the engineering faculty. At the same time a considerable appropriation must be made available for the purchase of laboratory equipment and supplies. These additions will make it possible to change our curriculum into Civil and Chemical Engineering. Unfortunately, because of an inadequate teaching force and insufficient laboratory facilities, our engineering work can not be accredited by engineering societies, and our graduates are unable to qualify for appointments under Civil Service. These additions to the faculty and to our laboratories should be made next year.

The arguments for an auditorium, a physics building, and a substantial classroom building were presented in former reports. These needs are more pressing than ever. The conditions under which we have to teach our classes in Physics and Mathematics are just about impossible.

The Commonwealth is giving generous support to our educational program for the qualified young men and women we can accept. Bequests and grants from individuals and organizations are furnishing additional help for those exceptionally hard-pressed and yet deserving of an educational experience on the college level. This is as it should be.

Generally speaking, our students are appreciative, serious, and hard working. As a group, I am confident they will repay what their education costs. The spirit and morale of the faculty has also been good. We have had a satisfactory year.

WILLIAM L. MACHMER,

Dean.

Report of the Director of the Graduate School

Graduate study in a Land-Grant institution, as represented by Massachusetts State College, becomes as flexible as is consistent with the fundamental objectives upon which the educational program of the College is based. In recent years, the responsibilities for leadership in various phases of public service have made for several pronounced changes in attitude to bring the offerings of courses into conformity with new viewpoints. Land-Grant colleges, being tax supported, are called upon to make contributions to many phases of public or general welfare which are recognized as distinctly governmental functions that require specialized training for most efficient direction. A few illustrations are: The activities in the field of agricultural conservation, soil erosion control, land-use planning, farm tenancy, public health, disease control and eradication, both human and animal, and the realization that proper nutrition of our entire population is a matter of public concern as a factor in the conservation of our national resources. These ventures into the field of public service require courageous and intelligent leadership of the highest degree which cannot be provided by merely hopeful wishing but which must be supplied through supplementary education in advanced or graduate study.

Although new fields of activity are full of the many hazards that all experimental work is heir to, it should be gratifying to know that our program has embraced these assignments and that we are making a real and constructive contribution through many specialized departments. Fundamentally, we are operating in the field of applied education, and the product of our graduate school should be an individual who not only knows but knows what he knows sufficiently well to feel encouraged to apply his knowledge in the hope that it may reflect itself in the more wholesome well-being of the general public.

There are, naturally, several limitations to the development of this program of which the pronounced emphasis on undergraduate work, as a result of student demand, is not the least. Pressure for instruction in the regularly organized and required courses has, of necessity, denied consideration of the development of opportunities in graduate work to the extent that our offerings for advanced study are somewhat disproportionately limited to supply the requirements so generally in evidence. In other words, the demands made upon our instructional staff for service to students of undergraduate grade leaves inadequate time and denies incentive for those voluntary ventures into the types of research so essential as a foundation for a graduate school program. It is believed that the increased initiative necessary can be developed only through an independent budget for graduate school purposes which would provide tangible evidence of administrative interest in keeping the expansions in the graduate school enrollment in sound proportion to the present growth and past expansion in the undergraduate student body.

F. J. SIEVERS,
Director.

Report of the Director of Short Courses

Stockbridge School of Agriculture—Its Beginning and Present Status

In November of 1918 the M. A. C. Bulletin announced for the first time a "Two-Year Course in Practical Agriculture," its opening term to begin on December 2, 1918 (most of us recall what November 11, 1918 was) and the closing date was to be March 23, 1919. In further explanation of such unusual limits for an educational program, organized and put in effect in the midst of a great national emergency, we read this statement:—"Owing to war conditions but one term of the two-year course will be offered this year."

Again I quote from the foreword of this pamphlet certain statements which may well apply to similar situations developing in the New England and America of the present day:—"The need for trained men and women in the work of agricultural production has never been so great. Each year of the war intensifies this need. With the close of the war it has been estimated that Europe will have to depend on America for the next ten years for a much larger part of its food supply than ever before in the world's history. To increase one's productive power on the farm through education is not only good business but also a patriotic service — — —." Do these words of 1918 continue to carry in this day their fullmeasure of prophesy?

Twenty-three years ago, almost a quarter century, the first Two-Year non-degree class came to the then Massachusetts Agricultural College to acquire those basic vocational skills in practical agriculture that no other college in the Commonwealth could adequately provide. Now another world war is drawing us closer to the brink of actual hostilities. National defense measures and the first peace-time conscription in the nation's history are calling more and more of our young men to fill emergency jobs on farms, in factories, at training

camps, or with the fleet. Many of the Stockbridge School of Agriculture alumni whose ages fall within the draft limits have already volunteered and are enlisted in the various branches of the armed services. Because of these competing influences the School enrolment has experienced a noticeable decline this fall. Entering class registrations were 199 in 1938, 181 in 1939, and down to 146, including seven girls, for 1940. Limited quotas of thirty-five in Animal Husbandry and twenty-five in Dairy Manufactures tend to reduce further the total number of students accepted so long as present inadequate college facilities, and insufficient placement and employment jobs in certain phases of the agricultural industry, impose such restrictions. Other factors affecting gross enrolment in Stockbridge were (1) reducing the Hotel Stewarding group to a ten-class entering limit, instead of the twenty as in 1939, and (2) the cancellation of the Wildlife Management major program, eliminating a second group of ten students.

The present senior class in Stockbridge is one of the largest in nearly ten years. Out of one hundred forty students assigned to placement training in March, April, and May, one hundred thirty-three returned in October to complete the full two-year program. The class of 1941 has eight girls. Total enrolment as of October 1940 was 279.

Wildlife Management Withdrawn as Stockbridge Major Program

We regret to report the withdrawal of the Wildlife Management Course, first offered as a major curriculum to our two-year short course students in the fall of 1935. Behind this new phase of conservation teaching here had been the strong support of President Baker with whose professional field of forestry this work had closest connection. Unfortunately the employment opportunities for Stockbridge graduates in this type of work were not satisfactory. The College department of Forestry and Wildlife recommended this change only after a careful survey of present conditions and reasonable prospects in the future. Most jobs had been confined to state game farms, fish hatcheries, and game refuges, all connected with the State Department of Conservation, and practically no private employment in this field had been procurable. Forty to fifty applications had been received each year so great was its romantic appeal to out-of-door minded young men, but a faculty committee, selecting only after thorough personal interview, had kept wisely a strict class limit until the course had time to prove or disprove its utility.

Selective Service Act and National Defense

Fifty-one students in the two-year course reported for registration on October 16, in Memorial Hall under requirements of the recently enacted national defense legislation. One could not participate in nor witness this enrolling without recognizing that another crisis in our nation's history and that of the College was impending. Thirty-two Stockbridge seniors, or nearly twenty-five percent of the class, and nineteen freshmen, representing thirteen percent of that class, were given registration numbers.

Director Grayson of the Placement Office reports there is every likelihood that farm labor will be difficult to obtain this coming spring, so that any withdrawals in Stockbridge classes because of greatly stimulated industrial employment, or navy and army enlistments, will make serious inroads on the number of men available for agricultural jobs. A continuance of this situation into another fall may have further influence in reducing enrolment and removing the older group of students (21 years and up) from our classes during the emergency period. During such critical times the usefulness and value of the agricultural training provided in this non-degree department of the College will be constantly demonstrated, through the young men we fit here and by reason of the nearly two thousand graduates we have already sent forth.

Winter Short Courses

The ten weeks short course in Greenkeeping is once more distinguishing itself by attracting students from a wide territory. Nine states were represented in the group of twenty-four students registering, with Massachusetts furnishing nearly one-half. Illinois, Ohio, and Oklahoma sent one each and New Jersey, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania supplied the remainder.

A fine professional attitude is developed in this group during the comparatively short time they are in residence here with a high standard of work resulting. Mr. Carleton E. Treat, Superintendent of Golf Courses, Montclair (New Jersey) Golf Club, has been of great assistance to Professor Lawrence L. Dickinson in carrying on this intensive study of the many problems in golf course management.

Summer School

Although the 1940 Summer Session had to be cancelled because of necessary budget adjustments, arrangements were effected with the Division of University Extension of the State Department of Education making possible the offering of eight classes in Education and Psychology, and two in Government.

Plans for the renewal of a summer session in 1941 are now being made and it is expected that a program similar to those of the last few years can again be offered. No emergency offerings seem to be needed at this time and no marked changes are being contemplated.

Stockbridge Commencement

The twenty-first annual graduation exercises were observed from May 31st to June 3rd and a total of one hundred and ten graduates received the diploma of the School. A notable gift to the College was presented by the Stockbridge Class of 1940. It consisted of a group of hand-hewn granite posts from the old Prescott Cemetery which have been set up as an entrance gate to the Rhododendron Garden with bronze marker attached. We are grateful to Professor Lyle L. Blundell for the design and execution of this plan and to Mr. John B. Newlon, Instructor in Engineering, for supplying the chains and other wrought iron materials. To those not familiar with the historical significance of the gift, we may add that the old town of Prescott formerly adjoined Pelham and is one of the villages wiped out completely by the huge reservoir at Enfield of the Metropolitan Water District.

Continuing the custom established in 1939 by the Stockbridge Alumni Association, "Meritorious Service" awards were made to three alumni and one faculty member at the annual June banquet, attended by some two hundred former students and friends.

Those selected for the honors were (1) Milton C. Allen, '23 of Waban, Superintendent of the Boston Gardening Company, President of the Boston Market Gardeners Association, a former president of the Alumni Association, and recently appointed on the Advisory Committee of the State Board of Agriculture. Citation given by Professor Grant P. Snyder, Head of the Olericulture Department.

(2) Forrest W. Haffermehl, '24 of Canton, a successful florist and greenhouse owner, another former president of the Alumni Association, and recently appointed by the Governor a trustee of the Norfolk County Agricultural School. Citation by Professor Clark L. Thayer, Head of the Floriculture Department.

(3) Alden C. Ballard, '28 of Amherst, long the faithful, hard-working Secretary-treasurer of the Alumni Organization. Citation by Dr. Ralph A. Van Meter, Head of the Division of Horticulture.

(4) Victor A. Rice—Faculty,—Head of the Division of Agriculture at the College, and guest of honor for the occasion. Citation by Professor Guy V. Glatfelter of the College Placement Office.

ROLAND H. VERBECK,

Director.

Report of the Librarian

The library now contains 122,066 books, catalogued and on the shelves. The net gain during the year was 4,537 volumes, slightly more than in any preceding year. Of these, 2,829 were purchased, and 1,843 were gifts. There are now 52 department libraries; two small ones were discontinued, but a noteworthy music library was started in Memorial Hall.

The borrowing of books for use outside the building is again slightly less than in the preceding year. This does not mean less use of the library, but increased use of books inside the building,—of which more below. In detail the circulation was:—Literature, 3,515; Social Sciences, 2,262; Useful arts, 1,777; history, biography, and travel, 1,755; current periodicals, 1,146; science, 1,109; fine arts, 1,017; bound periodicals, 422; philosophy, 388, religion, 379; language study, 132; general reference works, 45. Total, 16,836. Two thousand, five hundred and twenty-one reserve books were borrowed for use between 10:00 p.m and 7:50 a.m.

The library building was open for use 341 days.

The year has been an uneventful but successful one for the Library, marked chiefly by much increased use of the reading rooms, especially during evenings. The need of increased seating accommodations is already hinted, and proves that the original estimate of the Library Committee, of fifty percent more space for the building, was correct. It would strongly hint definite planning, as well as vague hopes, for an enlargement of the building. Possibly the new dormitories may relieve this need somewhat, if men students can be persuaded to govern themselves, and maintain quiet study hours. Apparently many students prefer the quiet of the library to conditions in dormitories or fraternity houses. There is definite need, also, for enlarged approaches, both for pedestrians, and for automobiles—probably by walks of twice the present width in front, and rearrangement of roads behind the library building.

B. B. WOOD,
Librarian.

Report of the Director of Placement Service

During the past twelve months the inauguration of the National Defense Program has had a most favorable influence upon placement activities. Employment prospects are the brightest in a decade. There is a very strong demand for college graduates in the fields of Agriculture, Business, Chemistry, Engineering, Science, and Technology. The need for officers and men by the Army and Navy is also reflected in the many placements within the past year.

In reviewing the program of the Placement Service, we shall refer briefly to the essential pre-placement activities of our department, which include the following: the philosophy of placement, occupational guidance, accumulative record keeping, and the technique and strategy of getting the appointment.

The actual function of finding a qualified man for a specific vacancy in itself is no great chore once the vacancy has been made available. A letter, phone call, or visit will convey complete information thus bringing together applicant and prospective employer, but the preparatory steps leading up to this as performed by our service are these:

A. Recognition of the philosophy of placement—that is, a consideration and understanding of the factors which make for occupational success consistent with the interests and talents of the individual.

B. Occupational guidance—consultations with students to convey, either firsthand or by reference, those facts which will enable them to analyze definite interests, aptitudes, and personality traits, and to convey information regarding occupational opportunities which come within the pattern of the student according to his educational experience and general personality makeup.

C. Accumulative records of all students are on file. Soon after the freshman class arrives a cumulative record form is made out for each student. These records indicate educational major and career objective and also include scholastic, extra-curricular, and work experience information. This information is most helpful in the selection of candidates for summer as well as graduate placements.

D. Techniques for job finding by letter and personal interview, and the conduct of the interview are discussed with students individually.

There is a marked trend today toward more complete and well-rounded student personnel activities in the general field of higher education. Our College is well abreast of the times and in the placement phase of the personnel activities of our College, we wish to recognize the very valuable assistance and cooperation rendered by the many departments of the College.

OCCUPATIONAL SURVEY OF THE CLASS OF 1940 (Men)

Graduate and Professional School			U. S. Air Corps	3
Dental School	2		U. S. Cavalry Officers	19
Graduate Students and Assistants	43		U. S. Naval Aviation	1
Medical School	2			
Optometry School	1		Scientific and Technical	
Osteopathy School	1		Chemists	10
Agriculture			Civil Engineer	1
Dairy Industry	3		Gage Inspector	1
Farmer's Exchange	1		Research	2
Farm Foreman	1		Research Engineer	1
Farm Manager	1		Testing Engineer	1
Feed Industry	1		Training Course	1
Florist	1		Miscellaneous	2
Forestry Service	1			
Horticultural Manufactures	2		Teaching	
Landscape	1		Teaching Agriculture	3
Waltham Field Station	1		Teaching	4
			Teacher-coach	2
Business and Industry			Miscellaneous	
Business Administration	2		Audubon Society, Educational Worker.....	1
General Business	10		Boys' Club Director	1
Insurance	2		Dance Orchestra	1
Production	2		Newspaper Reporter	1
Sales	6		Professional Baseball	1
Store Manager	1		Psychiatric Aid	1
Transportation Field	2		Temporary	2
			U. S. Government Clerk	1
National Defense			Unemployed	8
Ordinance Inspector	1		NO INFORMATION	7
Recreational Director	1			

The occupational activities of the 1940 men graduates indicate, as would be expected, an increasing trend in the field of national defense. Twenty-five members of the class are employed in this program as compared with nine in the class of 1939. Nineteen members of the class accepted commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Cavalry Reserve. The class also contributed four aviation recruits for the Army and Navy. One engineering graduate is an ordinance inspector and one member is contributing to the general morale of the Army in the capacity of recreational director.

Graduate and professional schools continue to attract the largest group of our young men. This situation reflects the quality of work performed at this College. Scholarly students who have pursued their academic courses with distinction are readily accepted by graduate schools, many of them receiving scholarships, fellowships, and assistantships.

Marked business improvement during the past twelve months is indicated by the fact that the number of unemployed members of the graduating class is the lowest since the broad placement program was adopted in 1933. There is a strong demand for graduates in the fields represented by Agriculture, Business and Industry, and Science and Technology.

The rule requiring satisfactory completion of a three months' practice period for agricultural majors was put into effect a year ago, at which time ten freshmen completed the requirement. This year two classes, 1942 and 1943, were eligible and eighteen men and one woman were assigned to training. Of this

number, seventeen satisfactorily completed the requirement. One was physically unable to complete because of asthma, and did not return to College; the other student did not like the work and changed his major. The majors and the placement assignments are shown below:

<i>Major</i>	<i>Type of Employment</i>
8 Animal Husbandry	Dairy farms 7, summer camp farm 1.
3 Dairy Industry	Ice Cream and milk plant 2, dairy farm 1.
2 Agri. Economics	Plant quarantine 1, general farm 1.
2 Agronomy	Seed trial grounds 1, tobacco and general farm 1.
2 Poultry	Poultry farms 2.

STATISTICS OF PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

	College Women		College Men		Div. of Agric. & Hort.		Stockbridge School		Totals	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
Employment Opportunities										
Permanent	73	80	50	66	339	320	339	320	462	466
Temporary	213	200		29	70	39	142	155	425	423
Graduate Placements										
Permanent	21	16	2	7	25	15	53	62	101	100
Temporary	7	3							7	3
Graduates Enrolled	95	101	44	39	74	78	180	195*	393	413
Senior Placements										
Permanent	20	15	32	35	18	7	57	53	127	109
Temporary	28	22		2		2			28	26
Undergraduate Placement										
Summer	96	117	11	19	46	18			153	154
Required Placement	2	1			8	18	142	155	152	174
Training										

* 22 individuals never attending the college applied for placement assistance.

The part-time student work program continues to be one of the major activities of the Placement Service. During the college year 1939-1940, the total earnings of 809 graduate, college, and Stockbridge students amounted to \$52,-713.71. This is an all-time high for total earnings, exceeding by more than \$3,500 the earnings of the preceding year. The National Youth Administration allotment for the year covered by this report, amounted to \$21,423.40.

The College part-time work program is of inestimable benefit to our students. Not only do students contribute to their financial support, but they also gain valuable work experience. Furthermore, the College benefits because the work performed by these students contributes markedly to the activities of the College.

Placement Work for Women

During 1940, 184 women were placed, 31 in permanent and 153 in temporary positions.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of calls for experienced women trained in Home Economics. It is possible that as the draft draws more men into training campus, there will be more openings for women in other fields.

In recent years many of the students in major fields in which there is little if any vocational content are finding it necessary to acquire at least a year of specialized training after college. There also are always a number of professions which require more than four years of college training. Hence, each year quite a number of women go on to further study. This trend will be shown in the occupational canvass of women of the graduating class of 1940 which is given below.

Summer placement is very important to the women students at this College as a means of obtaining money to return in the fall. Whenever it is possible, it is the aim to make such positions of value to the student from an educational standpoint. For example, tryout positions in hospital diet kitchens are found

for girls interested in becoming hospital dietitians. Similarly positions in hospital laboratories are found when possible for girls interested in becoming laboratory technicians.

In addition to placing students in permanent, summer, and self-help positions during the college year, the Placement Service supplies information concerning vocations open to women. This is done by means of individual conferences at which time opportunity is taken to check up on references from employers for whom the girls have recently worked. These references and other helpful data are assembled in the form of personal information sheets to be sent out to employers. There is increasing evidence that these personal data sheets are of real value in aiding the students.

A course in vocational opportunities for women is given to freshmen in the second semester. At the request of the Women's Student Government Association, early in the last semester before graduation, talks were given to the seniors on vocational opportunities for June graduates and methods of taking advantage of them. A course is given to the freshman Stockbridge women on opportunities for them in their chosen fields and methods of preparation to take advantage of them.

Six months of placement training are required of Stockbridge women. The Placement Officer finds positions where this training may be acquired and also supervises the training through occasional visits. Women graduates of Stockbridge School are also given help in finding permanent employment. This year ten Stockbridge freshman women were placed for the required placement training as follows: Horticulture—1, Animal Husbandry—1, Dairy—1, Floriculture—6, and Hotel Management—1; a total of 10.

The following is the occupational status of the women of the graduating class of 1940 in December of 1940:

Further Study in	25
Colleges	8
Secretarial Schools	8
Training Schools for Hospital Dietitians	3
Institutional Food Administration Course	1
Library School	2
Psychiatric Social Service Course	1
Laboratory Technician Course	1
Yale School for Nursing	1
Teaching	12
Extension Service	2
Commercial Foods	4
Laboratory Technician	1
Business	10
Secretarial Work	4
Telephone Service Representative	3
Store Work	2
Companion	1
Married and Not Working	1
(One married woman is working and reported)	
Unreported	8
TOTAL	63

Stockbridge School of Agriculture

Senior Placements—1940 Men

Major	Students		Placed		Home Project		Own Job		Unemployed		Employed	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
An. Hus.	21	24	10	15	4	3	7	6	0	0	21	24
Dairy	12	21	8	10	3	3	1	5	0	0	12	21**
Poultry	6	9	4	2	1	5	1	2	0	0	6	9
Flori.	6	8	4	5	0	2	1	1	1	0	5	8
Fruit	5	7	1	4	3	1	0	2	*	0	5	7
Hort.	26	15	18	9	3	2	4	4	1	0	25	15
Veg. Gard.	6	3	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	6	3
Wildlife	8	8	6	3	0	3	1	2	*	0	8	8
Hotel	8	6	3	4	1	1	4	1	0	0	8	6
Totals	98	101	57	53	18	22	19	24	2	0	96	101

* 2 men in Army Air Corps, 1 attending College.

** 2 attending college.

**S. A. A. Placement Training
Men Students**

Major	Number Placed	
	1939	1940
An. Hus.	32	28
Dairy	26	18
Poultry	15	16
Fruit	8	9
Flori.	14	16
Hort.	21	30
Veg. Gard.	4	4
Wildlife Mgt.	7	12
Stewards	6	12
Totals	133	145

Twenty-five students who started Placement Training did not return for the second year, as against 33 the previous year. The reasons for not returning and completing the course are as follows: failed in class work, 1; unsatisfactory work and, therefore, failure in Placement Training, 4; finances, 1; attend college, 2; health, 2; services required on the home enterprise, 4; not interested, 3; army enlistment, 1; unknown, 7.

The Hotel Stewarding students attended classes for a full college year, starting the training employment early in June for a four months' period. Previous experience showed that the principal source of placement for these men was in resort hotels which did not require their services until June.

Based on present indications, it will be a much easier task to place the training students next spring in all branches of agriculture and horticulture because there is already a shortage of skilled and semi-skilled men in these fields. Farm labor in particular is going to be hard to obtain.

EMORY E. GRAYSON,
Director.

Report of the Director of the Experiment Station

The report of the Director of the Experiment Station, F. J. Sievers, is published in a separate bulletin, obtainable on request.

Report of the Director of the Extension Service

In the hectic decade just ended, the complexity of adjustments facing rural communities and the activities of new agencies designed to aid in making these adjustments have made necessary a new procedure in rural planning. Called Rural Policy work, this new procedure is bringing about a coordination of rural agencies never before known. The development of this working co-ordination was one of the Extension Service's greatest contributions to Massachusetts agriculture during the year.

Rural Policy work involves study of and action upon nearly every phase of community life. It deals not only with land and physical resources, but plans for the welfare of the people and their institutions, community by community, with land use acting as a base from which to work. During the year, nearly 45 Rural Policy town committees, three county committees, and the state committee worked with Extension staff members. These town, county, and state committees are workshops in which rural people, technical experts, and administrators of rural programs pool their judgments and experiences; work out detailed analyses of the land resources and need of their own communities; look over the programs of public agencies and recommend adjustments of these programs to the necessities of their own people.

The effects of the war abroad and the defense program at home are being felt more and more by our rural people. A growing responsibility of Extension

workers is to keep these people informed as to the probable effects of both war and defense program upon their lives. Our Extension staff has started the important job of explaining, advising, and creating an understanding of the many problems that a world war and its repercussions bring to agriculture.

One of the big jobs of Extension staff members is to assist farm groups to improve their markets and to increase general consumption of farm products during periods of peak supplies. Coordination of Extension specialists and members of other agencies is of vital importance in this job. One of the many outstanding examples of this successful coordination during the past year was the vegetable marketing program which combined the efforts of the Extension marketing specialist, vegetable specialist, extension nutritionist, extension editor, and staff members of the State Department of Agriculture, the Surplus Marketing Administration, the Agricultural Marketing Service, and other groups. Sales promotion information in the form of news stories, radio talks, informational bulletins, and car cards were placed before the public as a result of this co-operative effort.

Marketing activities were carried on along similar lines during 1940 with poultry, fruit, and dairy products.

The smaller vegetable growers' associations of the state combined during the year to form the Massachusetts Federation of Vegetable Growers' Associations. This Federation has devoted almost its entire effort to the improvement of marketing conditions for Massachusetts vegetables.

A committee of Extension workers has developed a program to assist farmers in producing a larger proportion of the family living on the farm. Called "Better Living From the Farm", this program will have a most important place in Extension activities during the coming year. Despite the marked progress of the science of nutrition during the last few decades and the many efforts to spread this knowledge in helping families to better their diets, recent United States Department of Agriculture studies indicate that fewer than half of the nation's farm families have diets that provide a generous margin for safety over minimum requirements. Fully one-fourth of these farm families are believed to have diets that are definitely below the safety line. Fortunately many of these families can remedy the situation through a well-planned program of food production for home use. Home-raised food also spares cash for supplies that the farm cannot produce. Home production of food and fuel will be emphasized in the "Better Living From the Farm" program.

The Agricultural Conservation Program continues to grow in popularity and this year 14,455 farmers were enrolled. This is an increase of 600 over last year's enrollment. There was also a large increase in the acceptance of soil-building materials in place of cash payments. More than 10,000 additional tons of lime were distributed, the total in 1940 being 25,375 tons. Super-phosphate distributed under this program increased from 1,777 tons in 1939 to 2,305 tons in 1940.

The soil conservation project has made rapid progress in the relatively short time that it has been carried on. Approximately 40 farms are cooperating in demonstrations of soil conservation practices; conservation plans have been completed for 28 of these farms. Through a well-developed educational program, the public in general and the agricultural group in particular are rapidly changing their attitude on matters of soil conservation from skepticism to sympathetic understanding.

More progress has been made in organizing dairy farmers for improvement of herd health and better breeding. The Middlesex Herd Health Association completed its first year of operation in October with 21 members. Six hundred and fifty cows are represented and the work is entering its second year with prospects for more members. Worcester county, after a year of careful preparation, formed its first artificial breeding unit in August with about 500 cows. The Bristol county artificial breeding unit, which has about 800 cows entered, completed its first year in June. The unit has grown steadily and now extends beyond the county lines. During 1940, 18 dairy herd improvement association testers worked with 370 dairy owners representing 11,000 cows. These asso-

ciations give the members information that assists in keeping production costs at a minimum. The herds on test form a basis for much of the progressive cattle breeding being carried on in the state.

To help apple growers plan for the future, an apple tree survey was made during the year. All commercial orchards in the state were tabulated as to varieties, age of trees, yield, method of marketing, storage facilities, extent of hurricane damage, and number of filler trees. From this information useful forecasts can be made of apple production trends in the state for some years to come. Connecticut and Rhode Island are carrying on similar work and when the studies are completed information covering all southern New England commercial apple orchards will be available.

Specialists and county agents have continued to assist farmers in keeping accounts as an aid to better business organization. Twenty-five hundred farmers took inventory during the annual farm inventory campaign.

Twenty-five bulletins were published during the year to provide farmers and homemakers with up-to-date information on farm and home problems. Newspapers and radio were widely used in conveying information to the public.

Families, regardless of where they live or the size of their incomes, are faced with the problems of health, family relationships, economic security, recreation, civic and social responsibilities, and personal development. Through the Extension Service programs in home economics, help is given to the homemakers of Massachusetts on all these phases of family and community life. Outstanding in the Extension home economics work this year were the leadership training results. Local leadership always has been a most important part of Extension programs. This past year has been exceptionally noteworthy in the amount of time and energy which leaders have devoted to this adult education program. Increased effort was made to coordinate community, county, and state programs to serve rural families more effectively. Toward this end many members of the Extension staff served on state committees initiated by other agencies.

With national defense putting emphasis on good nutrition, this phase of the Extension program was stressed during the year.

Four rural-urban conferences were held to bring together groups of both rural and urban homemakers so that these people could talk over common problems. There is no better way to clear up misunderstandings than to focus the attention of homemakers on important issues facing families today. "The Better Living From the Farm" committee made up of state and county workers has formed the groundwork for a program to help improve the diets and income of our farm families during the coming year. A good percentage of the work of the home economics department will be done in furtherance of this program.

More than 20,000 young people between the ages of 10 and 21 were enrolled in the 4-H program during the year. That these boys and girls have gained experience that will be invaluable to them in later years is shown in a survey made in Massachusetts this year by a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the survey was to compare the knowledge acquired in a given time by 4-H club members as against a check group of non-members. Two studies were completed. One was a comparison of boys enrolled in a vegetable project as against boys who received no 4-H training. The second was a comparison of 4-H girls trained in food preservation as against girls who had had no club work in this project. The study showed that 4-H members acquired more than twice as much subject-matter information as the non-members. The club members had more desire to continue school and had made more definite plans for a vocation than the non-members. On the average the 4-H boys and girls had better food habits.

4-H work is conducted in a very informal manner with relatively few meetings and with most of the learning experience provided through the carrying on of a project. No formal classes are held although subject matter is discussed at meetings and informational bulletins are distributed. For members to gain two or three times as much information as non-members in a short period of time under these conditions is a remarkable achievement.

The informational material gained through membership in a 4-H club, plus the development of leadership and character is giving our club boys and girls a sound training for the important job that soon will be theirs—leadership and service in their community, state, and nation.

WILLARD A. MUNSON,
Director.

Report of the Treasurer

The financial operations of the College for the year ended November 30, 1940, are summarized in the following exhibits and schedules of this report. The principal financial support of the College comes from the appropriation of State funds, and during the past two years the College has faced a difficult problem of meeting its commitments for increased educational and research services to the public with practically no increase in this appropriation. In 1939 step increases in salary for members of the staff receiving \$2,000 a year or more were withheld, in 1940 the Summer School was discontinued, and rigid economy was practised in both years in order to carry on our normal educational and research program with the least interference. While \$19,978.90 was expended upon repairs and replacements during the year, this amount was inadequate and much-needed repairs to buildings and replacement of equipment have been postponed. In order to meet an increased demand for Pullorum testing of poultry in our Control Service, the Governor and Council authorized a transfer of \$1,500 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the Maintenance appropriation of the College. At the close of the fiscal year there was an unexpended balance in our State appropriation for maintenance of \$1,676.73. Of this amount the State Comptroller was requested to bring forward the amount of \$1,541.44 into the next fiscal year to meet 1940 obligations already contracted, which left a balance of \$135.29 of the annual appropriation to revert to the State Treasury.

Accounting System.

The system of accounting used by the College is prescribed by the State Comptroller, and this was changed at the beginning of the current fiscal year to an accrual system with a complete record of payments and commitments recorded at the Comptroller's office. The new system has involved numerous changes in our own methods and procedures, but I believe our staff has adapted itself quickly and efficiently to the new system. While our distance from the State House leads to some problems in the coordination of our accounts, we recognize the advantages of the accrual system and expect to benefit from them.

Endowment Funds.

The endowment funds of the College were increased by \$2,500 during the year, as the result of a bequest by the will of Charles Sumner Plumb, which provides for a permanent travelling Animal Husbandry Fellowship. One-half the annual income is to be awarded as a fellowship and the other half of the income is to be added to the original fund for a period of fifty years.

Several bonds in which the endowment funds of the College were invested were called during the year, and the proceeds were reinvested in mortgage bonds. Under our present accounting procedure, investments are carried on our books at par, and premiums paid are expenditures from income, while premiums received are an immediate credit to income. As a result, our income account for endowment investments for the year includes \$315.29 for bond premiums. Interest income on invested funds for the year was \$7,132.58, which represents an average return of 4.48 per cent on the book or par value of our investments, which compares with a return of 4.5% last year.

Self-liquidating Dormitories.

Under the provisions of Chapter 388 of the Acts of 1939, a group of Alumni of the College, organized as the Massachusetts State College Building Association, raised the sum of \$450,000 on a private bond issue, and undertook the construction of two dormitories on the College campus under a lease agreement with the Trustees of the College. The dormitory for men, Lewis Hall, housing 155 students, was completed in September 1940, and occupied by students at the beginning of the College year. The other building with rooming and boarding facilities for 145 women students, is expected to be completed and ready for occupancy at the beginning of the second semester of the current year in February, 1941. Under the lease agreement, the College Board of Trustees, acting for the Commonwealth, will pay to the Building Association or its agent the sum of \$30,000 per year for twenty years to cover interest charges and amortization of the bonds, and at the end of the amortization period the two buildings are to become the unencumbered property of the Commonwealth. Income from rentals is to cover finance and operating charges.

ROBERT D. HAWLEY,
Treasurer.

Exhibit A
BALANCE SHEET
November 30, 1940

ASSETS

CURRENT FUNDS			
Cash		\$ 126,775.07	
Temporary Investment		23,577.07	
Accounts Receivable		3,965.71	
Notes Receivable		4,479.59	
Deposits with State Treasurer for incurred obligations unpaid		59.56	
Inventories			
Merchandise for Sale	\$12,919.18		
Plant Supplies	65,995.87	78,915.05	\$ 237,772.05
LOAN FUNDS			
Cash		\$ 4,987.90	
Notes Receivable		2,981.62	\$ 7,969.52
ENDOWMENT FUNDS			
Cash Uninvested		\$ 2,000.00	
Savings Accounts		8,533.59	
Investment Securities		148,500.00	\$ 159,033.59
PLANT FUNDS*			
Educational Plant			
Land (1616.59 acres)		\$ 184,889.54	
Buildings		2,848,504.99	
Improvement other than buildings		316,249.11	
Equipment		1,049,865.70	\$4,399,509.34
AGENCY FUNDS			
Cash		\$ 15,121.06	
Temporary Investment		20,000.00	\$ 35,121.06
TOTAL ASSETS			\$4,839,405.56

LIABILITIES

CURRENT FUNDS			
Federal Funds—Balance		\$111,111.89	
Endowment Income Fund—Balance		16,789.36	
Revolving Trust Funds—Balance		26,930.48	
Deferred Income Credits		3,682.05	
Due State Treasurer (Accounts Receivable)		283.66	
Unclaimed Wages and Checks, Obligations outstanding		59.56	
Working Capital		78,915.05	\$237,772.05
LOAN FUNDS			
Regular Student Loan Funds			\$7,969.52
ENDOWMENT FUNDS			
Principal of Funds			
Restricted Purpose		\$136,476.10	
Unrestricted		22,557.49	\$159,033.59
PLANT FUNDS			
Net Investment in Plant			\$4,399,509.34
AGENCY FUNDS			
Balance of Funds due to:			
Academic Activities		\$5,103.62	
Athletics		6,083.98	
Class and Other Student Organizations		5,837.72	
Cooperative Research Funds		7,389.43	
Scholarship and Prize Funds		539.15	
Student Deposits		9,383.37	
Miscellaneous Accounts		783.79	\$35,121.06
TOTAL LIABILITIES			\$4,839,405.56

***Leased Facilities**

Lewis Hall Dormitory and Equipment	\$189,373.24
Leased from Mass. State College Building Association under provisions of Chapter 388 of the Acts of 1939.	

Schedule A

CURRENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
of State and Federal Funds for Current Maintenance
For the Year Ended November 30, 1940

Balance—December 1939			\$111,153.96
Receipts, excluding State and Federal grants for plant additions, Boarding Hall and special items:			
Education and general:			
Public Appropriations:			
State (See Schedule A-1)	\$1,130,400.96		
Add 1939 liabilities forward	1,027.97	\$1,131,428.93	
Federal (See Schedule A-2)	358,020.76		
Add Smith Hughes and other	6,033.32	364,054.08	1,495,483.01
Student Fees (See Schedule A-3)		162,644.00*	
Sales and Service of educational departments and other miscellaneous sources (See Schedule A-4)		56,641.52*	
Control Law Fees (See Schedule A-5)		80,834.49*	300,120.01*
Auxiliary Enterprises:			
Rent from dormitories and private dwellings		46,208.18*	
Student hospital fees		95.50*	
Miscellaneous		2,287.20*	48,590.88*
Total Receipts			\$1,843,165.93
Total Funds			<u>\$1,955,347.86</u>
Disbursements:			
Educational and general (including Auxiliary Enterprises):			
Administration	\$75,951.95		
Resident Instruction	622,464.36		
Operation of Plant	220,158.96		
Organized Research	254,711.91		
Control Laws	76,491.15		
Extension Service	240,765.86		
Total Education and general (see Schedule A-6)		\$1,490,544.19	
Remittances to State Treasurer:			
Income from Student Fees, Sales and Service and Auxiliary Enterprises		348,710.89*	
Total		\$1,839,255.08	
Reverted balance of state maintenance appropriation		3,304.16	\$1,842,559.24
Balance—November 30, 1940			<u>\$112,788.62</u>

* These receipts totalling \$348,710.89 revert to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth and the College does not have the use of these funds.

Schedule A-1

SUMMARY OF STATE AND FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS
For the Year Ended November 30, 1940

	Total	State	Federal
College Maintenance	\$918,455.84	\$799,819.50	\$118,636.34
Experiment Station Maintenance	331,578.66	223,396.46#	108,182.20
Extension Service Maintenance	244,420.54	107,185.00	137,235.54**
Total	<u>\$1,494,455.04</u>	<u>\$1,130,400.96</u>	<u>\$364,054.08</u>

Includes Control Laws appropriation.

** Includes \$48,478.17 paid to County Extension services.

*Schedule A-2***FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS — BY FUNDS****For the Year Ended November 30, 1940**

	Total	College	Experiment Station	Extension Service
Adams Fund	\$15,000.00		\$15,000.00	
Bankhead Jones	154,530.21	\$71,969.69	18,182.20	\$64,378.32
Capper Ketchum	23,869.85			23,869.85
Federal Smith Lever	41,857.37			41,857.37
Hatch Fund	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Land Grant	7,300.00	7,300.00		
Morrill Fund	16,666.67	16,666.67		
Nelson Fund	16,666.66	16,666.66		
Purnell Fund	60,000.00		60,000.00	
Further Development	7,130.00			7,130.00
Total Federal Regular	\$358,020.76	\$112,603.02	\$108,182.20	\$137,235.54
Income from Endowment Fund, Smith Hughes Fund and Civil Aeronautics	6,033.32	6,033.32		
Total	<u>\$364,054.08</u>	<u>\$118,636.34</u>	<u>\$108,182.20</u>	<u>\$137,235.54</u>

*Schedule A-3***FEES, SALES AND SERVICES
INCOME FROM STUDENT FEES****For the Year Ended November 30, 1940**

Tuition:		
College—Regular Session		\$134,422.00
Stockbridge School of Agriculture		27,182.50
Short Courses		1,039.50
Total		<u>\$162,644.00</u>

*Schedule A-4***INCOME FROM SALES AND SERVICE****For the Year Ended November 30, 1940**

Agriculture:		
Animal Husbandry	\$1,625.67	
Dairy Industry	21,524.97	
Farm	9,172.08	
Floriculture	442.50	
Horticultural Manufactures	381.05	
Mount Toby	2,347.43	
Pomology	3,289.39	
Poultry	9,906.11	
Vegetable Gardening	254.00	\$48,943.20
Arts and Sciences		25.85
Library Fines		84.20
Services:		
Grounds	25.30	
Plant—Labor	1,120.95	
Plant—Heat, Light and Power	798.81	1,945.06
General:		
Telephone Commissions	92.95	
Plant Sales	787.69	880.64
Experiment Station:		
Bacteriology	555.15	
Cranberry Station, Wareham	2,963.51	
Farm	496.79	
Veterinary	154.00	
Field Station, Waltham	190.95	4,360.40
Extension Service:		
Correspondence Courses	237.00	
Miscellaneous	165.17	402.17
Total		<u>\$56,641.52</u>

*Schedule A-5***INCOME FROM CONTROL SERVICE FEES****For the Year Ended November 30, 1940**

Commercial Feedstuffs Law	\$25,387.85
Dairy Cattle Certification Law	7,864.75
Fertilizer Control Law	14,500.28
Milk Testing Inspection Law	1,006.31
Poultry Disease Law	31,665.30
Seed Testing Law	410.00
Total	<u><u>\$80,834.49</u></u>

Schedule A-6
**SUMMARY OF INCOME FROM FEES, SALES, SERVICES
AND AUXILIARY SERVICES (Reverted to State Treasurer)**

	1939		1940
Tuition	\$159,384.50		\$162,644.00
Sales and Services	69,923.82		56,641.52
Control Service Fees	79,541.32	\$308,849.64	80,834.49
			\$300,120.01
Rent from Dormitories and Dwellings	34,618.52		46,208.18
Student Hospital Fees	158.80		95.50
Miscellaneous	2,243.37		2,287.20
		\$37,020.69	\$48,590.88
Total		<u><u>\$345,870.33</u></u>	<u><u>\$348,710.89</u></u>

Schedule A-7
 Appropriations from State and Federal Funds together with expenditures thereof for the
 Year Ended November 30, 1940

	TOTAL		STATE		FEDERAL	
	Appropriation	Expenditures	Appropriation	Expenditures	Appropriation	Expenditures
<i>Administration</i>						
Personal Service	\$60,924.00	\$59,481.36	\$60,924.00	\$59,481.36		
Travel	2,755.61	3,893.95	2,755.61	3,893.95		
Supplies & Equipment	9,785.34	9,909.25	9,785.34	9,909.25		
Trustees Expenses	700.00	455.22	700.00	455.22		
Printing Reports	1,000.00	2,122.17	1,000.00	2,122.17		
Total	\$75,164.95	\$75,951.95	\$75,164.95	\$75,951.95		
<i>Resident Instruction</i>						
Personal Service	\$548,862.34	\$546,271.85	\$432,726.00	\$430,181.40	\$116,136.34	\$116,090.45
Other Expenses	81,795.71	76,192.51	79,295.71	72,965.28	2,500.00	3,227.23
Total	\$630,658.05	\$622,464.36	\$512,021.71	\$503,146.68	\$118,636.34	\$119,317.68
<i>Operation of Plant</i>						
Personal Service	\$124,000.00	\$129,349.14	\$124,000.00	\$129,349.14		
Heat & Oth. Pl. Op.	55,000.00	58,783.10	55,000.00	58,783.10		
Ordinary Maintenance	15,446.02	12,047.82	15,446.02	12,047.82		
Repairs and Renewals	19,000.00	19,978.90	19,000.00	19,978.90		
Total	\$213,446.02	\$220,158.96	\$213,446.02	\$220,158.96		
<i>Organized Research</i>						
Personal Service	\$221,182.20	\$219,289.56	\$120,000.00	\$118,607.78	\$101,182.20	\$100,681.78
Travel	3,605.00	3,266.72	1,605.00	1,626.90	2,000.00	1,639.82
Supplies & Equipment	31,178.97	32,155.63	26,178.97	27,729.39	5,000.00	4,426.24
Total	\$255,966.17	\$254,711.91	\$147,783.97	\$147,964.07	\$108,182.20	\$106,747.84
<i>Control Lairs</i>						
(Inc. Dairy Cattle Cert.)						
Personal Service	\$61,000.00	\$61,901.80	\$61,000.00	\$61,901.80		
Other Expenses	14,818.33	14,589.35	14,818.33	14,589.35		
Total	\$75,818.33	\$76,491.15	\$75,818.33	\$76,491.15		
<i>Extension Service</i>						
Personal Service	\$206,235.54	\$201,767.76	\$81,000.00	\$80,164.67	\$125,235.54	\$121,603.09
Travel	18,685.00	19,213.90	11,685.00	11,393.82	7,000.00	7,820.08
Supplies & Equipment	19,508.95	19,784.20	14,508.95	14,480.90	5,000.00	5,303.30
Total	\$244,429.49	\$240,765.86	\$107,193.95	\$106,039.39	\$137,235.54	\$134,726.47
Grand Total	\$1,495,483.01	\$1,490,544.19	\$1,131,428.93	\$1,129,752.20	\$364,054.08	\$360,791.99

*Schedule B-1***BOARDING HALL APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT****(Cash Basis)**

Appropriation	\$90,104.06
Expenditures	86,668.36
Balance reverted to State Treasurer	\$3,435.70
Receipts from Sales reverted to State Treasurer	\$89,262.97
Cost of Operation	86,668.36
Surplus of receipts over expenditures	<u>\$2,594.61</u>

*Schedule B-2***BOARDING HALL****Statement of Income and Expense (Accrual Basis)****For the Year Ended November 30, 1940**

INCOME		
Board	\$86,722.63	
Special Service	2,081.93	
Sale of Provisions	239.91	
Miscellaneous	392.32	
Gross Sales		\$89,436.79
COST OF GOODS SOLD		
Purchases of Food		47,351.63
Gross Income		<u>\$42,085.16</u>
EXPENSE		
Salary and Wages	\$30,589.62	
Fuel	455.25	
Laundry	1,345.31	
Supplies and Equipment		
Repairs and Parts	\$2,520.73	
Other Supplies	1,647.69	4,168.42
Office Expense		
Stationery and Supplies	117.09	
Telephone & Telegraph	74.32	
Travel	49.82	241.23
Contract Service		198.00
Total Expense		<u>36,997.83</u>
Net Income		\$5,087.33
Purchase of New Equipment		2,366.97
Net		<u>\$2,720.36</u>

*Schedule C***STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS****For the Period December 1, 1939 to November 30, 1940**

	Balance Nov. 30, 1939	1940 Appropriation	Total
APPROPRIATIONS			
P.W.A.			
Renovation of South College (1938) . . .	\$270.86	303.18	\$574.04
STATE			
Capital Improvements			
Renovating Electric Wiring (1938) . . .	\$1,215.74		
Repairing Ammonia Compressor (1938) . . .	886.52		
Oiling Campus Roads and Drives (1938) . . .	108.39		
Total			\$2,210.65
* Other Purposes			
Hurricane and Flood Damage (1938) . . .	\$1,532.81		
Dutch Elm Disease		\$4,894.70	
Aid to Certain Students		5,000.00	
Emergency Needs		2,000.00	
	\$1,532.81	\$11,894.70	\$13,427.51
Total State Appropriation			\$15,638.16
Total Special Appropriations			\$16,212.20
EXPENDITURES			
P.W.A.		\$574.04	
State			
Capital Improvements		2,173.65	
For Other Purposes		13,387.90	\$16,135.59
Unexpended balances returned to State Treasurer			76.61
			<u>\$16,212.20</u>

*Schedule D***Summary of Inventory of Physical Plant (At Cost)****November 30, 1940**

	College	Experiment Station	Total
Land (1616.59 acres)			184,889.54
Buildings	\$2,732,016.61	\$116,488.38	2,848,504.99
Improvements other than buildings	316,249.11		316,249.11
Equipment	859,823.93	190,041.77	1,049,865.70
Supplies	66,983.14	11,931.91	78,915.05
Total Inventory			\$4,478,424.39
Leased Facilities			
Building (Lewis Dormitory)			177,633.65
Equipment (Dormitory Furnishings)			11,739.59
Total			<u>\$189,373.24</u>

Schedule E

SUMMARY OF ENDOWMENT FUNDS

<i>Name and Description of Fund</i>	<i>Fund Balance 11/30/40</i>	<i>Income Balance 12/1/39</i>	<i>Income for Year</i>	<i>Expenditures for Year</i>	<i>Income Balance 11/30/40</i>
Income Designated for General Purposes:					
Burnham Emergency Fund . . .	\$7,557.49	\$177.36	\$420.05	\$442.35	\$155.06
Wm. R. Sessions Fund . . .	5,000.00	136.69	308.17	426.91	17.95
Wm. Wheeler Fund . . .	10,000.00	123.97	312.50	350.10	86.37
Total	\$22,557.49	\$438.02	\$1,040.72	\$1,219.36	\$259.38
Income Designated for Restricted Purposes:					
Scholarships, Loans and Prizes					
Alvord Dairy Scholarship—					
Scholarships	\$4,000.00	\$175.18	\$234.76	\$263.74	\$146.20
D. K. Bangs Fund—					
Loans, Scholarships	7,070.79	9,524.76	594.28	383.73	9,735.31
F. G. Crane Fund—					
Scholarships	25,250.00	1,844.26	1,239.57	1,726.28	1,357.55
J. D. W. French Fund—					
Scholarships, Prizes and					
Judging Team Expenses . .	10,000.00	380.24	469.14	648.71	200.67
Gassett Scholarship Fund—					
Scholarships	1,500.00	111.52	47.24	46.69	112.07
Chas. A. Gleason Fund—					
Scholarships	5,000.00	504.30	198.90	309.37	393.83
Grinnell Prize Fund—Prizes	1,000.00	154.73		51.26	103.47
Clarence A. Hardy Scholar-					
ship Fund—Scholarship . .	115.48	10.61	3.10		13.71
Porter L. Newton Fund—					
Scholarships	23,411.33	1,806.94	1,281.24	1,450.36	1,637.82
Betsey C. Pinkerton Fund—					
Scholarships	4,500.00	212.57	225.00	200.00	237.57
Mary Robinson Fund—					
Scholarships	2,000.00	489.00	32.95	451.70	70.25
Betty Steinbugler Fund—					
Prizes	200.00	11.21	5.54		16.75
Whiting Street Scholarship					
Fund—Scholarships	2,000.00	80.19	67.34	17.50	130.03
Helen A. Whittier Scholar-					
ship Fund—Scholarships . .	3,193.45	133.08	160.34	238.73	54.69
M.S.C. Class 1882 Scholar-					
ship Fund—Scholarships . .	1,000.00		10.41		10.41
Total	\$90,241.05	\$15,438.59	\$4,569.81	\$5,788.07	\$14,220.33
Miscellaneous Purposes					
Geo. H. Barber Fund—					
General Athletics	\$5,000.00	\$778.06	\$269.10	\$6.25	\$1,040.91
John C. Cutter Fund—Books					
on Hygiene	1,000.00	30.32	27.50	7.62	50.20
Endowed Labor Fund—For					
Student Labor	9,000.00	119.42	375.50	17.54	477.38
Hills Fund—To establish and					
maintain a botanic garden . .	16,114.75	192.27	663.37	406.99	448.65
Library Fund—Books for Li-					
brary	10,375.52	167.35	397.35	350.59	214.11
Chas. S. Plumb—Travelling					
Fellowship in Animal Hus-					
bandry	2,500.00				
Robert F. Pomeroy Library					
Fund—Books for Horticul-					
ture and Land. Arch. . . .	1,500.00	73.66	75.00	105.82	42.84
Allan Leon Pond Memorial					
Fund—General Athletics . .	\$744.78	\$29.34	29.52	23.30	35.56
Total Miscellaneous	\$46,235.05	\$1,390.42	\$1,837.34	\$918.11	\$2,309.65
Total Income Designated for					
Restricted Purposes	\$136,476.10	\$16,829.01	\$6,407.15	\$6,706.18	\$16,529.98
Grand Total	\$159,033.59	\$17,267.03	\$7,447.87	\$7,925.54	\$16,789.36

Schedule F

OPERATION OF STUDENT LOAN FUNDS

	Loans Outstanding Dec. 1, 1939	Loans Made 1939-1940	Loans Paid 1939-1940	Loans Outstanding Nov. 30, 1940
D. K. Bangs Fund	\$5,572.53	\$5,179.50	\$6,419.44	\$4,332.59 (a)
Charles A. Gleason Fund	186.00	—	39.00	147.00 (a)
Massachusetts State Club	115.00	—	24.00	91.00 (b)
4-H Club for Boys	690.00	60.00	388.00	362.00 (b)
4-H Club for Girls	27.80	—	27.80	— (b)
Vincent Goldthwaite Loan Fund	3,035.92	1,365.00	1,872.30	2,528.62 (b)
Lotta Agricultural Loan Fund	3,171.50	8,511.50	8,438.69	3,244.31 (c)
Total	<u>\$12,798.75</u>	<u>\$15,116.00</u>	<u>\$17,209.23</u>	<u>\$10,705.52</u>

(a) Income from fund used for loans.

(b) Principal and income used for loans.

(c) Fund under direction of Trustees of Lotta Agricultural Loan Fund, loans handled through the College.

Schedule G

INVESTMENTS

November 1940

No. Stocks or Bonds	Name	Interest Rate	Par Value or Number Shares	Cost Principal	Market Value Nov. 30, 1940
	Amherst Savings Bank		\$8,533.59	\$8,533.59	\$8,533.59
5	Armour & Company, due 1957	4	5,000.00	4,930.00	5,268.75
4	Bethlehem Steel, due 1960	3	4,000.00	4,073.37	4,175.00
4	Boston & Albany		4	400.00	359.50
2	Cent. Pacific Ry. First Refund, 1949	4	2,000.00	1,890.56	1,330.00
1	Cities Service Pow. & Lt. due 1949	5½	1,000.00	930.00	935.00
3	Cities Service Pow. & Lt. due 1952	5½	3,000.00	2,940.00	2,808.75
3	Cleveland Union Terminal 1st c due 1977	4½	3,000.00	2,768.04	2,032.50
2 4/10	Columbus Venetian Stevens Bldg., due 1955	5	2,400.00	2,352.00	468.00
12	Columbus Venetian Stevens Bldg.		12	588.00	120.00
50	Community Public Service		50	2,475.00	1,200.00
5	Florida Power & Lt. Co., due 1954	5	5,000.00	4,875.00	5,250.00
5	Great Northern Railway, due 1967	3¾	5,000.00	4,875.00	4,262.50
4	Illinois Pow. & Lt. Corp., due 1956	5	4,000.00	3,840.00	4,235.00
5	Illinois Pow. & Lt. Corp., due 1954	5½	5,000.00	5,137.50	5,331.25
6	Illinois Pow. & Lt. Corp., due 1953	6	6,000.00	5,960.00	6,427.50
1½	Indiana Hydro Elec. Pow. Co., due 1958	5	1,500.00	1,477.50	1,518.75
4	Jersey Central Pow. & Lt., due 1965	3½	4,000.00	4,140.00	4,300.00
5	Monongahela West Penn. Pub. Ser., due 1960	4½	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,525.00
5	New Eng. Power Assoc., due 1954	5½	5,000.00	4,900.00	4,912.50
1	N. Y. Central R. R. Co., due 1998	4	1,000.00	965.00	632.50
22	N. Y. Central R. R. Co.		22	2,200.00	308.00
2	Northern Indiana Pub. Ser., due 1969	3¾	2,000.00	2,117.50	2,155.00
1	Ohio Pub. Service, due 1962	4	1,000.00	1,068.75	1,090.00
3	Pennsylvania Company, due 1963	4	3,000.00	3,024.62	3,202.50
3	Pennsylvania R. R. Gen. Mort., due 1965	4½	3,000.00	3,000.54	3,247.50
2	Peoples Gas Lt. & Coke, due 1961	4	2,000.00	1,995.42	2,075.00
3 9/10	Prudence Sec. Corp., due 1961	5½	3,900.00	3,834.70	2,281.50
2	Pub. Ser. Co. of Colo., due 1964	3½	2,000.00	2,158.01	2,187.50
5	Puget Sound Pow. & Lt., due 1949	5½	5,000.00	5,050.00	5,093.75
2	Republic Steel Corp. Gen. "C" due 1956	4½	2,000.00	1,645.42	2,107.50
10	Scranton Spring Brook Water Ser., due 1967	5	10,000.00	9,450.00	10,000.00
3	Texas Electric Ser. Co., due 1960	5	3,000.00	2,910.00	3,210.00
	Theta Corp. of Theta Chi Frat. due 1942	5	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
1	U. S. Treasury, due 1949	3¾	10,000.00	9,993.63	11,309.38
16	U. S. Treasury, due 1954	2¾	16,000.00	16,185.00	17,615.00
4	Wichita Water Company, due 1960	5	4,000.00	3,800.00	4,200.00
2	Wilson & Co. First Mort., due 1955	4	2,000.00	1,945.42	2,125.00
2	Springfield Safe Deposit & Tr. Co. (Agency Fund)		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Totals			<u>\$159,033.59</u>	<u>\$157,449.57</u>	<u>\$155,833.72</u>

Schedule H
COLLEGE STORE
Balance Sheet — June 30, 1940

ASSETS									
Cash	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,980.18
Depreciation Reserve Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,569.74
Accounts Receivable	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63.03
Inventory of Supplies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,751.99
Inventory of Equipment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,008.91
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$18,373.85</u>

LIABILITIES									
Accounts Payable	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$795.08
Reserve for Depreciation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,569.74
Working Capital	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,009.03
									<u>\$18,373.85</u>

Statement of Income and Expense for Ten Months Ending June 30, 1940*

Income:	Books	Supplies	Luncheonette	Total
Sales	\$23,643.83	\$20,360.14	\$12,175.30	\$56,179.27
Cost of Goods Sold				
Inventory Aug. 31, 1939	\$1,067.73	\$3,459.38	\$386.89	\$4,914.00
Purchases	21,511.84	16,734.32	8,505.16	46,751.32
Total	<u>\$22,579.57</u>	<u>\$20,193.70</u>	<u>\$8,892.05</u>	<u>\$51,665.32</u>
Inventory June 30, 1940	\$799.76	\$3,566.32	\$385.91	\$4,751.99
Net	<u>\$21,779.81</u>	<u>\$16,627.38</u>	<u>\$8,506.14</u>	<u>\$46,913.33</u>
Gross Profit	\$1,864.02	\$3,732.76	\$3,669.16	<u>\$9,265.94</u>
Expenses:				
Salaries and Labor				\$6,108.02
Rent				540.00
Repairs				322.05
Office				103.28
Insurance				124.32
Advertising				93.00
Telephone				60.10
Cigarette License				1.00
Total Expense				<u>\$7,351.77</u>
Net Profit Before Depreciation				\$1,914.17
Depreciation				700.89
Net Profit for Ten Months				<u>\$1,213.28</u>

* The fiscal year was changed to close June 30 instead of August 31, which accounts for the ten months period covered by this report.

Schedule I

ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Period July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940

	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance
BALANCE—July 1, 1939			\$5,299.41
Student Tax 1939-1940	\$19,294.87	\$54.03	\$19,240.84
Season Tickets	428.40		428.40
Federal Tax on Sale of Tickets	873.75	873.75	—
Sports:			
Baseball	847.12	2,041.59	—1,194.47
Basketball	638.21	2,517.09	—1,878.88
Football	5,861.20	8,394.65	—2,533.45
Hockey		438.53	—438.53
Soccer	50.00	1,222.56	—1,172.56
Swimming	12.37	507.07	—494.70
Tennis	15.00	302.04	—287.04
Track	275.00	1,801.16	—1,526.16
Women's Athletics		206.06	—206.06
General Administration			
Maintenance and Equipment	829.39	12,018.16	—11,188.77
Totals	\$29,125.31	\$30,376.69	\$—1,251.38
BALANCE—June 30, 1940			\$4,048.03

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Period July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940

	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance
BALANCE—July 1, 1939			\$2,287.70
Band	\$892.30	\$684.47	\$207.83
Collegian	4,025.14	4,905.12	—879.98
Debating	150.09	143.37	6.72
Glee Club—Men	539.65	670.75	—131.10
Glee Club—Women	345.19	484.92	—139.73
Index	5,158.76	4,905.51	253.25
Orchestra	98.41	95.97	2.44
Roister Doisters	533.83	633.37	—99.54
General Fund	1,252.80	1,246.83	5.97
Totals	\$12,996.17	\$13,770.31	\$—774.14
BALANCE—June 30, 1940			\$1,513.56

In accordance with Chapter 7, Section 19 G.L. (Ter. Ed.), the Comptroller's Bureau has verified the accounting statements of receipts and payments of the general fund, and certain incidental receipts and payments of restricted funds so far as recorded on its books.

WALTER S. MORGAN,
Comptroller.

Statistics

TABLE I.—NEW APPOINTMENTS

A. Administrative Departments

Junior Clerk and Stenographer, Alumni Office; Marion C. Grybko.
 Junior Clerk and Stenographer, Treasurer's Office; Gamer Hanieski.
 Junior Clerk, Treasurer's Office: Carol Julian, B. S., Massachusetts State College, 1938.
 Senior Clerk and Stenographer, Treasurer's Office: Dorothy G. Lee, A.B., Boston University, 1931.
 Junior Clerk and Stenographer, Placement Office: Phyllis L. Parker.

B. Academic Departments

Instructor in Agricultural Economics: Parry Dodds, B.S.Agr., Iowa State College, 1939; M.S., Iowa State College, 1940.
 Assistant Professor of Hygiene: Evelyn B. Ellms, B.S., Tufts, 1929; M.D., Tufts, 1932.
 Laboratory Assistant in Forestry: Bartholomew F. Keville, Jr., B.S., Massachusetts State College, 1940.
 Technical Assistant in Bacteriology: Maurice C. Shepard, B.A., University of Wisconsin, 1939; M.S., 1940.
 Physical Director for Women: Ruth Stevenson, B.A. Wellesley, 1934; M.S., 1936.
 Junior Clerk and Stenographer, Goodell Library: Jean C. Whitcomb.

C. Extension Service

Junior Clerk: Margaret R. Clark.
 Junior Clerk and Stenographer: Ethel Sheldon.
 Junior Clerk and Stenographer: Hazel Sheldon.
 Extension Editor: John W. Spaven, B.S., Cornell, 1936.

D. Experiment Station

Laboratory Assistant in Agricultural Economics: Mabelle Booth, A.B., Massachusetts State College, 1939; A.M., Columbia, 1940.
 Research Assistant in Agricultural Economics: Sargent Russell, B.S., University of Maine, 1937; M.S., Cornell, 1939.
 Research Professor of Chemistry: Dale H. Sieling; B.S., Kansas State College, 1931; M. S., 1932; Ph.D., Iowa State College, 1936.

E. Control Service

Junior Chemist: Leo V. Crowley, B.S., Massachusetts State College, 1937.

F. Short Courses

Instructor in Horticulture: Albert H. Sayer, B.S., Cornell, 1937.

TABLE II.—SPEAKERS FOR THE YEAR

A. Convocation

1939

- Dec. 7. Dean Henry W. Holmes, Graduate School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 Dec. 14. President Fred Engelhardt, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

1940

- Jan. 4. Professor Rollin H. Barrett, M.S.C., College films.
 Jan. 11. President Hugh P. Baker, M.S.C.
 Jan. 18. Dr. Jerome Davis, New Haven, Connecticut.
 Feb. 8. Dr. Gustaf Munthe, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Feb. 15. Mayor Roger F. Putnam, Springfield, Mass.
 Feb. 29. Colonel Charles Wellington Furlong, Cohasset, Mass.
 Mar. 7. Interfraternity Declamation Contest.
 Mar. 14. Major Donald A. Young, M.S.C.
 Mar. 21. M.S.C. Band.
 Apr. 4. Professor Colin G. Fink, Division of Electro Chemistry, Columbia University.
 Apr. 11. Professor Edward D. Salmon, Amherst College.
 Apr. 18. Debating Team.
 Apr. 25. Professor W. Elmer Ekblaw, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
 May 2. President Hugh P. Baker, M.S.C.
 May 9. Mr. Bernard H. Smith, M.S.C., 1899.
 May 16. Burnham Declamation.
 May 23. Senior Convocation.
 Sept. 18. President Hugh P. Baker and Dean William L. Machmer, M.S.C.
 Sept. 26. Professors Marshall O. Lanphear and Curry S. Hicks, M.S.C.
 Oct. 3. Mr. H. H. Nininger, American Meteorite Laboratory, Denver, Col.
 Oct. 10. Mr. C. William Duncan, Evening Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Oct. 17. Professor Lawrence B. Packard, Amherst College.
 Oct. 24. Professor Oscar Halecki, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Oct. 31. Mr. Rollo Walter Brown, Cambridge, Mass.
 Nov. 7. Professor F. Alexander Magoun, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
 Nov. 14. President Henry T. Moore, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
 Nov. 21. M.S.C. Orchestra.

B. Sunday Vespers

1939

- Dec. 10. Dean William L. Machmer, M.S.C.

1940

- Jan. 7. Professor S. Ralph Harlow, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
 Jan. 14. Professor James Cleland, Amherst College.
 Feb. 11. Dean Vaughan Dabney, Andover Theological Seminary, Newton, Mass.
 Feb. 18. Professor Frank Prentice Rand, M.S.C.
 Feb. 25. Student Council.
 Mar. 3. Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, Springfield, Mass.
 Mar. 10. Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, Hartford, Conn.
 Mar. 17. Dr. T. Z. Koo.
 Sept. 29. Bishop W. Appleton Lawrence, Springfield, Mass.
 Oct. 6. Dr. Henry David Gray, Boston, Mass.
 Oct. 20. Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, Springfield, Mass.
 Oct. 27. President Hugh P. Baker, M.S.C.
 Nov. 3. Rabbi William G. Braude, Providence, R. I.
 Nov. 17. Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford, Pa.
 Nov. 24. Dr. Edwin B. Robinson, Holyoke, Mass.

TABLE III.—ATTENDANCE.

	REGISTRATION NOV. 1, 1939			REGISTRATION NOV. 1, 1940		
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. Graduate Students</i>	118	28	146	96	30	126
<i>B. Undergraduate Students</i>						
Senior Class	168	62	230	171	96	267
Junior Class	193	96	289	191	100	291
Sophomore Class	221	116	337	218	109	327
Freshman Class	233	111	344	250	126	376
Special Students	6	2	8	3	0	3
Totals	821	387	1,208	833	431	1,264
<i>C. Stockbridge School</i>						
Second year	106	8	114	125	8	133
First year	171	10	181	140	7	147
Special Students	1	0	1			
Totals	278	18	296	265	15	280
<i>D. Short Course Enrollment</i>						
Winter School	124	3	127	148	6	154
Summer School	86	72	158	—	—	—
Totals	210	75	285	148	6	154
Grand Totals (excluding duplications)	1,427	508	1,935	1,342	482	1,824

Educational Meetings and Conferences

Amherst 4-H Electric Club (5)	113
Agricultural Conservation Community Meeting (Waltham)	4
Agricultural Conservation Groups	200
Agricultural Conservation State Committee (3)	17
Agricultural Conservation Line Representatives	12
Annual Conference of Mass. Extension Workers	125
Auburndale Garden Club (Waltham)	14
Basketball Tournament Committee	8
Basketball Tournament Directors (2)	27
Berkshire County 4-H Leaders' Association	15
Berkshire County 4-H Poultry Club (2)	37
Better Living from the Farm State Committee	15
Boston Gardeners' and Florists' Club (3)	120
Brookline Council Garden Club (Waltham)	19
Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association (Wareham)	400
Chapel Hill School Biology Class (Waltham)	7
Chicopee 4-H Canning Leaders	11
Conference of Laboratory Workers in Pullorum Disease Control	49
Cranberry Pest Control Committee (Wareham)	14
Cranberry Weed Chart Committee (Wareham)	14
Extension Service Annual Conference Committee	17
Extension Service Managers' Conference	15
Extension Workers' School of Philosophy	148
Farm and Home Week	4500
Florists' Conference (Waltham) 2 days	157
4-H Adult Leaders' Camp	90
4-H Club Agents' Conference	30
4-H Conservation Music and Recreation Camp	100
4-H Junior Leaders' Camp	185
4-H Men Leaders	40
4-H Service Club Officers' Training Conference	97
4-H Ski Group	15
Franklin County Adult Canning Group (3)	21

P.D. 31.	45
Germantown Garden Club (Waltham)	22
Governmental Conference	226
Greenhouse Vegetable Growers' Meetings (Waltham) (3)	105
Hampden County Adult Canning Group	16
Hampshire County 4-H Canning Group (2)	52
Hampshire County 4-H Dairy Club	75
Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to Agriculture	30
Hampshire and Franklin 4-H Home Ex-Leaders'	26
Jersey Cattle Breeders	50
Lowthrope School of Landscape Architecture (Waltham)	5
Massachusetts A. C. P. Committee (2)	10
Massachusetts Agricultural Conservation Conference	70
Mass. Dairy Extension Program Committee (2)	31
Mass. State College Extension Faculty Group (2)	30
Massachusetts Extension Vegetable Commodity Committee (2)	21
Massachusetts Fruit Committee	18
Massachusetts Fruit Spray Program Committee	16
Massachusetts Greenkeepers Association (4) (Waltham)	55
Massachusetts State College Art Group (2)	18
Massachusetts State College Landscape Conference—Alumni	45
Massachusetts State College Extension Group (6)	103
Middlesex County 4-H Camp 2—1 week	252
Needham Garden Club (Waltham)	16
New England Forestry Company (Waltham) (7)	210
New England Greenkeepers Association (Waltham) (4)	260
New England Herb Society (Waltham)	8
New England Poultry Housing Conference	10
Personnel Conferences—Gamble (11)	282
Plymouth County Vegetable Growers (Waltham)	18
Poultry Breeders School	270
Research Day	60
Rockport Garden Club (Waltham)	20
Southern Brookline Community Center Garden Club (Waltham)	15
State Nutrition Council	18
Sub-Freshman Week-end	30
Tri-County Fruit Meeting	110
United Religious Council Advisory Board	200
University Extension Basic English Conference	35
Water Sports Council, Junior Committee	5
Westwood Garden Club (Waltham)	17
Women's Advisory Council	20

9,516

Campus Meetings Supervised by Off-Campus Agencies

American Country Life Association—Southern N. E. Youth Section	127
American Telephone Company films	115
Amherst Camera Club (7)	393
Amherst Grange and 4-H Folk Dancing Group	30
Amherst Nature Club (4)	145
Amherst-Northampton Stamp Club (5)	123
Amherst Women's Club Guest Night	450
Boy Scout Masters' Round Table (2)	24
Boy Scout—State Service Club	25
C. C. C. State Forestry Group	30
Community Chest Workers (2)	300
Connecticut Valley Farmers' Committee	20
Connecticut Valley Flood Control Conference	28
Connecticut Valley Section—Society of American Bacteriologists	85

Consumers' Series	200
Eastern College Personnel Officers	120
Eastern States Cooperative League (3)	175
Easthampton Congregational Church Young People	30
Farm Bureau (Northeastern) Presidents and Secretaries	68
F. F. A. Executive Board	18
F. F. A. State Convention	150
Girl Scouts—South Hadley	22
Hampshire-Franklin County Boy Scout Commission Meeting	9
Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Friesian Association	35
Industrial Management Committee (8)	172
Iowa State College Alumni	26
Mary Mattoon Chapter, D. A. R.	55
Massachusetts Elementary Principals' Conference	600
Massachusetts Farm Bureau, Taxation Committee	14
Massachusetts Federation of Women's Club Legislation Committee	21
Massachusetts State College Hampshire County Alumnae Group	22
Massachusetts Veterinary Association	27
National Archery Tournament Planning Board	21
New England Livestock Sanitary Officials	12
P. T. A. Summer Conference	201
Pilgrim Conference (2)	394
Principles of Management Course (8)	23
Red Cross First Aid Course (10)	425
Red Cross Swimming Course	45
Rural Workers' Conference	75
Ski Annual Editorial Board	4
Ski Officials' Clinic	35
Town Forest Officials' Meeting	15
Travelers' Club	40
Vocational Agricultural Instruction Annual Conference	125
Western Division of the Commonwealth's Power Plant Engineers	20
Western Massachusetts High Schools—Heads of English Departments	60
Western Massachusetts League of School Publications	25
Western Massachusetts Reserve Officers	100
Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Council (2)	122
Young Women's Guild	25
	5,426

Educational Exhibitions, Demonstrations, Contests and Concerts

A. Primarily for Campus Visitors

Amherst High School Graduation	1,000
Cotton Mattress Making Demonstration	20
Dad's Day	665
Eastern Intercollegiate Fruit Judging	30
Field Day (Waltham)	1,321
4-H All Stars (2)	106
4-H Boy's Day	151
4-H Clover Buds (Ware)	15
4-H Clubs (9)	317
4-H Girls' Day	350
4-H Service Clubs (5)	352
4-H Service Clubs—Program	550
4-H State Camp Alumni	44
French Plays	200
Hampshire County 4-H Achievement Day	475
Hampshire County 4-H Orchestra	21

High School Day	365
Horse Show	1,200
Horticultural Show	15,600
Interscholastic Judging Contests	164
Little International Livestock Show	200
Massachusetts State College Alumni Day	600
Massachusetts State College Commencement	2,600
Mothers' Day	600
Music Week (2)	700
National Archery Association Tournament	500
Recreation Conference	2,100
Red Cross Instruction Courses in Life Saving and Water Safety (16)	175
Sheep Shearing Demonstration	115
Small High School Basketball Tournament (5)	18,193
Stockbridge School of Agriculture Alumni Reunion	200
Stockbridge School of Agriculture Commencement	250
Tenth Annual High School Relay	400
Tenth Annual Massachusetts State Fall High School Track and Field Meet	300
Vegetable Judging Contests (Vocational Agricultural Schools) (Waltham)	175
Vocational Agricultural Judging Elimination Contests (2)	120
	50,174

B. Primarily for Students and Faculty

Fine Arts Series (18)	2,200
Varsity Baseball Games (7)	5,000
Varsity Basketball Games (7)	10,000
Varsity Football Games (3)	11,000
Varsity Soccer Games (4)	1,000
Varsity Swimming Meets (3)	1,500
Varsity Track Meets (5)	1,100
Varsity Tennis (3)	300
Musical Groups (6)	4,200
Roister Doisters (4)	1,500
Social Union Programs (7)	5,200
Vesper Services (17)	2,427
	45,427

TABLE IV.—STATISTICS OF FRESHMAN ENTERING IN SEPTEMBER, 1940

A. Home Addresses of Students (Classified by Towns and Cities)

Abington	1	Goshen	1	Plainville	1
Adams	2	Great Barrington	2	Plymouth	1
Amesbury	1	Greenfield	9	Port Washington, N. Y.	1
Amherst	13	Groton	1	QUINCY	3
Anarrahi, Greece	1	Hadley	3	Reading	2
Arlington	3	Halifax	1	REVERE	1
Ashland	1	Hardwick	2	Rumford, R. I.	1
Athol	1	HAVERHILL	3	Russell	1
ATLANTA, Ga.	1	Hightstown N. J.	1	SALEM	2
Auburn	3	HOLYOKE	15	Scituate	1
Ayer	1	Hopedale	1	Sharon	2
Barnstable	1	Hudson	1	Sheffield	1
Belchertown	2	LAWRENCE	8	Shelburne	1
Bergenfield, N.J.	1	Lee	1	Sherborn	1
BOSTON	29	LEOMINISTER	2	Shirley	1
Bourne	1	Littleton	1	Snyder, N. Y.	1
Braintree	2	Longmeadow	3	South Hadley	4
Brewster	1	LOWELL	1	Spencer	1
Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.	1	LYNN	5	SPRINGFIELD	18
Bridgewater	1	MALDEN	1	Stockbridge	1
BRISTOL, Conn.	1	Manhasset, N. Y.	1	Stoneham	1
BROCKTON	2	Mansfield	2	Sunderland	2
Brookfield	2	Marblehead	2	Sutton	1
Brookline	3	Marysville, Texas	1	Swampscott	1
Burlington	1	Maynard	1	TAUNTON	1
CAMBRIDGE	2	MEDFORD	2	Wakefield	1
Charlemont	1	Medway	3	WALTHAM	1
Chatham	1	MELROSE	6	Wantagh, N. Y.	1
CHELSEA	1	Methuen	1	Ware	4
Chester, Vt.	2	Milford	1	WATERTOWN	2
Cheshire	1	Millburn, N. J.	1	Wellesley	2
CHICOPEE	1	Milton	2	Westboro	1
Clinton	1	Monson	1	West Boylston	1
Conway	1	Montague	4	WESTFIELD	7
Cummington	1	Needham	1	Westford	1
Dalton	2	NEW BEDFORD	3	Westhampton	1
Danvers	1	NEW LONDON, Conn.	1	West Springfield	4
Dedham	1	NEWTON	4	Weymouth	3
Deerfield	1	NORTH ADAMS	2	Whitinsville	1
Dighton	1	NORTHAMPTON	17	Whitman	1
Dover	1	North Andover	2	Wilbraham	2
Dracut	1	North Brookfield	1	Williamsburg	1
Duxbury	1	Northfield	1	Wilmington	1
East Bridgewater	1	Norwell	1	Winchendon	1
Essex	1	NORWICH, Conn.	1	Winthrop	4
EVERETT	1	Norwood	3	WOBURN	2
FALL RIVER	3	Orange	2	Woodmere, N. Y.	1
Foxboro	1	Otis	1	WORCESTER	15
Frammingham	1	Palmer	1	Wrentham	1
Franklin	1	PEABODY	1	Yarmouth	1
GARDNER	3	Pearl City, T. H.	1	YONKERS, N. Y.	1
Gill	1	Pelham	1		
GLOUCESTER	2	PITTSFIELD	15		

B. Home Addresses (Classified by States and Countries)

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
Connecticut	3	.79	New Jersey	3	.79
Georgia	1	.27	New York	7	1.85
Greece	1	.27	Rhode Island	1	.27
Hawaii	1	.27	Texas	1	.27
Massachusetts	356	94.68	Vermont	2	.54
				376	100.00

C. Home Addresses (Classified by Counties of Massachusetts)

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
Barnstable	5	1.40	Hampshire	48	13.48
Berkshire	28	7.86	Middlesex	42	11.80
Bristol	10	2.81	Norfolk	30	8.43
Essex	31	8.71	Plymouth	11	3.09
Franklin	23	6.46	Suffolk	35	9.83
Hampden	53	14.89	Worcester	40	11.24
				356	100.00

D. Nativity of Parents

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Neither parent foreign born	246	65.43
Both parents foreign born	67	17.82
Father (only) foreign born	38	10.10
Mother (only) foreign born	25	6.65
	376	100.00

E. Education of Father

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Common School	118	31.38
High School	126	33.51
Business College	40	10.63
College or University	78	20.75
No Statistics	14	3.73
	376	100.00

F. Occupation of Father

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Agriculture and Horticulture	40	10.63
Artisans	86	22.88
Business	118	31.38
Professional	48	12.77
Miscellaneous	61	16.23
Retired	3	.79
Deceased	16	4.26
No Statistics	3	.79
Unemployed	1	.27
	376	100.00

G. Intended Vocation of Students

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1. <i>Farming</i> , including Market Gardening, Nursery business, Florist's business, Fruit Growing, Management of Estates, General Farming, Poultry Husbandry, Livestock breeding	22	1	23	6.12
2. <i>Agricultural Business</i> , including sales of agricultural products and other capacities such as the fertilizer industry, the feed industry, etc.	2	—	2	.54
3. <i>Science</i> , including Chemistry, Botany, Entomology, Bacteriology, etc., in such capacities as research experts, laboratory assistants, technologists	89	32	121	32.12
4. <i>Landscape Architects</i> , Agricultural Engineers, Foresters	10	—	10	2.67
5. <i>Teachers</i> , including College Professors, High School Instructors, Specialists in Extension Education	14	7	21	5.59
6. <i>Professional Practitioners</i> , including Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Lawyers, Veterinarians, Ministers, etc.	36	7	43	11.46
7. <i>Engineers</i>	15	1	16	4.26
8. <i>Industrial Enterprises</i> , including Manufacturing, Merchandising, Advertising, Banking, Accounting, Real Estate, Insurance, Etc.	3	2	5	1.33
9. Authors, Artists, Journalists, etc.	4	4	8	2.13
10. Home Economics	—	35	35	9.31
11. Social Service	12	14	26	6.92
12. Public Service, including Military Service, Public Administration, etc.	3	—	3	.79
13. Undecided	40	23	63	16.76
	250	126	376	100.00

H. Farm Experience

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Brought up on a farm	26	17	43	11.43
Not brought up on a farm and having no or practically no farm experience	203	109	312	82.98
Not brought up on a farm but having had some farm experience	20	0	20	5.32
No Statistics	1	0	1	.27
	250	126	376	100.00

I. Miscellaneous Statistics

Average age (years)	18.44
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Miss G. I. Miner

Clark Hall